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Poetry.

WANTED—A NAME FOR IT.

Now here's a little problem that doth vex the soul of man,
About as hard a problem as we've had since we began;
'Twill tax the word-mint mightily to fashion out a word
To name the automobile that is not a bit absurd.

'Tis not a horseless cab, as anyone can see—
'Tis quite as dog and catless as a wagon well can be;
It has no horse—that's true, of course, but what man never knew,
It's equally devoid of mules, and has no kangaroo.

'Tis horseless, muleless, zebraless, rhinocerosless too,
'Tis leopardless, camelless, and so on all through the zoo;
Nor is it fair to name it for the poor old spavined hack
Whose lost his job because of it, and can not get it back.

It doesn't go all by itself, hence "auto" isn't right;
It has a motive power, even if it's out of sight;
It's sometimes electricity, and sometimes it's benzine.
And one or two that we have known smell much of kerosene.

Electrocart? Benzinecart? which one of these will do?
Or is "The Kerosenocart" euphonious to you?
Or are you just content to stand, when one of them you call,
And whistle to the driver and not name the thing at all?
—Harper's Bazar.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

The apple trees are loaded down,
And all the leaves are getting red;
The russets are a-getting brown,
The leaves will soon be gone and dead.

The beechnut's getting fit to eat,
The chipmunk gaily runs along,
And all the waving fields of wheat
Are chanting their wild meadow song.

The nights are getting long and dark,
The air is getting crisp and cool,
The trees are getting winter bark,
And frogs are croaking in the pool.

And every night the moon shines down
And lights up all the mountain top,
And brings us one day nearer town,
With keeping house and keeping shop.

The sun comes later ev'ry morn,
But at the crisp, cool break of day,
The rooster, "to the manner born,"
Exultant crows his roundelay.

And, oh! I smell the nearing Fall
In ev'ry flower; in the rye,
In all the buckwheat and in all
The apples in the apple-pie.

But what I'm thinking is that I
Will soon be back in town again,
With all my thoughts on sell and buy
And getting more than other men.

And strange that those who live up here
Should wear a ceaseless, gloomy frown;
Should hate the spot to me so dear
And say they'd like to live in town.

If I could break away from those
I know and love, and could set sail
For these fair lands of wild-grown rose,
I would: But that's another tale!
—James Oppenheim in the N. Y. Sun.

THE CORN CROP.

Oh, th' peaches is a failure
An' th' grapes is lookin' slim,
An' th' prospeck fer p'taters
Is mighty dull an' dim;
Th' punkins ain't all likely,
An' th' squashs are agree,
An' th' turnips soft an' mealy;
But th' corn crop—
Hully Gee!

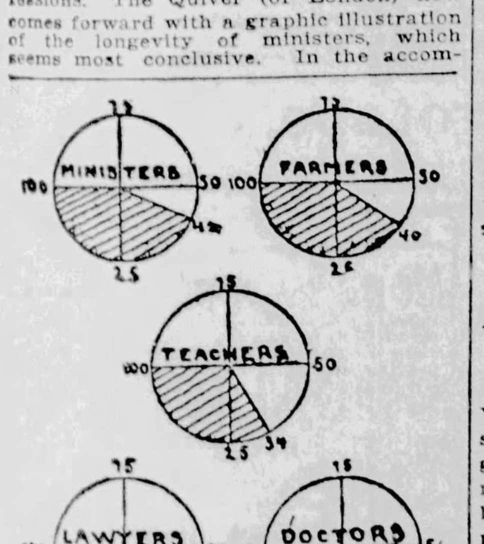
Th' apples is all gnarly,
Th' orchard is a shame!
Whar are th' golden pippins
Thet gave this country fame?
Th' Northern Spies all languish,
An' th' Greenings slope th' tree,
An' th' Russets are like cord-wood;
But th' corn crop—
Hully Gee!

They's a thousan' million bushels,
They's a billion o' fat ears,
Th' biggest crop o' corn, sir,
We seen in twenty years;
Frum North, East, South an' West, sir,
Y' hear th' farmers' glee.
They kick about p'taters;
But th' corn crop—
Hully Gee!
—Syracuse Herald.

Miscellany.

MINISTERS LONG LIVED.

Clergymen have long been regarded by insurance men as much more desirable "risks" than are members of other professions. The Quiver (of London) now comes forward with a graphic illustration of the longevity of ministers, which seems most conclusive. In the accompanying diagrams comparison has been made of the average age at the time of death of clergymen, farmers, teachers and physicians.



COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY OF MINISTERS.

Out of the hundred in these classes it is shown that 42 clergymen, 40 farmers, 34 teachers and 24 doctors live the "three score and ten years" prescribed by the psalmist. Several reasons for the longevity of clergymen are potent. As a class such men are likely to be temperate in their habits, and to have something like a system in the management of their work. Most of them are able to get more or less outdoor exercise and the large majority have vacations ranging from a month to six weeks, during which period they do practically nothing in the way of work.

The reasons for the long life of the farmer are equally obvious. Nature will do a great deal toward lengthening a man's days, if he will only so live that he may see more of her. Teachers, as a class, on the other hand, are not likely to take much exercise, and do a good deal of their work under circumstances which make severe drains on their nervous strength. And, of course, the work and worry of the conscientious doctor is never at an end. It would be interesting, by the way, to see where editors would stand in such a classification as this.

Took It Literally.

"I am sorry I bought one of those door mats with 'Welcome' on it."

"Why so?"

"Some stupid fellow mistook the meaning of the word, and helped himself to it the first night."—Tit-Bits.

SHE WAS QUEEN OF HEARTS.

A tiny celestial queen held in absolute sway a transcontinental express that recently made its way from San Francisco to New York, says the New York Herald. She ruled by right of beauty and sweetness, and every man, woman and child aboard acknowledged her sovereignty. Dressed in her quaint Oriental costume, she accepted the homage paid her with a demure grace that went to every heart.

This little maid was traveling with her mother, Lam Sheng, and her father, Chu Moy Yen. Mr. Yen is employed in a railway office in New York, and though he has been married eight years he was only now bringing to his home in America his wife and child.

Mrs. Yen was one of the Chinese beauties of Hong Kong before her marriage, and was the daughter of a wealthy tea merchant who had amassed a fortunte in the trade with the United States.

That was how Mr. Yen, who was brought up and educated in America, found favor with the merchant in China, and was permitted to marry his daughter. After the marriage Mrs. Yen could not make up her mind to leave China, and her husband had to return without her.

This summer she consented, and with her little daughter Bo left Hong Hong for Port Townsend. Her husband met her there and brought her to his New York home. Mrs. Yen is an Oriental lady of quality in every respect. She has received the advantage of an education, accorded few Chinese women, and speaks English, very brokenly to be sure, but with sufficient command to make herself understood.

Little Bo has not mastered the language so well, though she smiles prettily and says "Pretty, pretty" when pleased. The costumes of the mother and her child were quaint and attractive. Both were dressed alike, with the single exception of colors, the head being uncovered, and the garments consisting of a voluminous over dress of silk with flowing sleeves, and silk trousers covered with a very wide sash of the finest silk.

Mrs. Yen wore an over dress of blue silk, while Bo was dressed in lavender, trimmed with black. The seams were covered with the daintiest of silk embroidery, and both wore jewels. Little Bo had a circlet of velvet with pendants of strings of pearls at the end of which were sapphires, and wore earrings set with turquoises and small diamonds.

The mother wore a magnificent pair of turquoise earrings, carved in the shape of a crescent. Her slippers, of white silk, which encased her small feet, were embroidered with garnets, turquoises and sapphires. Her long black hair was caught with a bow set with a large number of exceptionally brilliant pearls.

DEWEY AS HE LOOKS TO-DAY

REDRAWN FROM A COPYRIGHTED HALF TONE IN NEW YORK WORLD.

The above picture, which is one of a series for which Admiral Dewey recently posed at Naples, at the request of the New York World, probably gives a better idea of how the great sea fighter looks to-day than any other picture of him that has ever been printed. Dewey has changed a great deal since the morning that he made himself famous. The smile that always seemed about ready to break over his countenance in the pictures taken three years ago, has fled, and in its place has come a stern, resolute expression that almost suggests Sheridan or Hancock.

A TYPICAL BOER.

A Sturdy Dutchman Who Will Trouble England.

The accompanying likeness of Franz Vogelgesang is interesting because it shows the face of a typical Boer. Vogelgesang is a leader in the Transvaal Volksraad and a type of the sturdy Dutch burghers whose stubbornness in matters political seems likely to bring on a war between England and the South African Republic. It seems to be quite generally accepted that there could be but one outcome of such a struggle—the subjugation of the Boers. But it is also safe to prophesy that such a subjugation would represent simply the overpowering of a smaller by a greater nation. That is to say, the Boers would be overpowered rather than beaten.

There are evidences in the face of Vogelgesang of the qualities which distinguish the Boer. It is a face very much like that of the redoubtable Oom Paul, in that it shows shrewdness, judgment and unlimited determination. The prowess of these Dutch farmers with the rifle has been much written about. An American who has recently returned from the Transvaal tells the writer that the stories about this skill rarely are exaggerated. It is a literal fact that these men are wonderful shots. As a race they are naturally stolid, with a tendency to be phlegmatic rather than nervous. In fact temperamentally they are ideally fitted to use firearms. The Boer boy begins to handle a rifle even before he is strong enough to hold it out in a position of aiming, and from that time he is constantly practicing. By the time he is a young man he has shot all kinds of game, big and small, and can shoot a hart-beest, the South African antelope, through the head with a rifle, while the animal is at a dead run. Oom Paul himself is a mighty hunter, his favorite sport being the killing of elephants and lions.

This skill with a rifle the Boers have gained, it should be remembered, with weapons very much inferior to the one they are now armed with, the Mauser. History records what fearful execution the Boers do when they are shooting at men. At the battle of Majuba Hill a party of 140 of them advanced on a force of 718 English soldiers with the result that 92 British officers and men were killed (most of them killed instantly), 131 were wounded and 57 taken prisoners, while the Boers' loss was trifling. In the other engagements during that uprising (in 1880) the results were relatively the same. The Boers wasted very little ammunition.

FRANZ VOGELGESANG.
A Leader in the Transvaal Volksraad and a Typical Boer.

In the light of these facts, persons who place any value on human life do not like to think of what is certain to happen if the English troops are actually pitted against these stubborn, sturdy Dutch farmers armed with repeating rifles.

Crushing Him.

Maud—What do you do when a man persists in asking for a dance and you don't care to dance with him?

Marie—Tell him my card is full.

Maud—But supposing it isn't, and he still persists?

Marie—Then I insist that it is, and let him see that it isn't.—Tit-Bits.

The Canning Season.

"My wife delights in glaring contrasts."

"For instance?"

"Whenever she 'puts up' fruit she invariably puts me down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOOD MAN IN TROUBLE.

The little boy was standing on the curbing looking thoughtfully at the pile of dirt in the gutter. His face was streaked with grime, the erstwhile white blouse was a marvel of dirtiness, his hair hung about his neck in frowsy curls and great rents marred the perfection of his pantaloons.

A benevolent old gentleman came slowly up the street and stopped near the boy. He did not know that the little fellow lived in the red-brick mansion on the corner and had better clothes and a bathtub at home, so his heart was touched at the evidences of cruel neglect and, perhaps want.

The little boy did not know anything about Gerald Lapiner's unhappy experience and he consented while the old gentleman took him to the barber shop around the corner and had his blond, disordered curls cut close to his head. Then the old man himself put him into one of the tubs in the rear of the shop and removed the accumulated real estate.

"Now," thought the aged philanthropist, "a new suit and he will be a revelation." So they started out of the shop, the little boy holding fast to the hand of his benefactor. A stylishly dressed lady with a frightened expression was coming hurriedly up the street looking right and left, as if for something lost. Seeing the

LEADING THE BOY.

boy, she gave a scream and instantly attacked the old gentleman.

"You villain!" she shrieked. "What have you done to my boy? You are trying to steal him! Police, Police!" The next morning the justice acquitted the prisoner for lack of evidence.

SAYINGS OF AMERICANS.

Inspiring Words That Fell From the Lips of Brave Men and True.

Give me liberty, or give me death!
PATRICK HENRY,
Speech in Virginia convention, March, 1775.

We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
At the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

These are times that try men's souls.
THOMAS PAINE,
The American crisis, No. 1.

My only regret is that I have but one life to give for my country.
NATHAN HALE,
On the scaffold, 1776.

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Farewell address.

Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.
CHARLES C. PICKNEY,
When ambassador to France, 1796.

To the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
HENRY LEE,
Eulogy on Washington, Dec. 26, 1799.

Don't give up the ship!
JAMES LAWRENCE,
Captain of the Chesapeake, June 1, 1813.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours.
OLIVER H. PERRY,
Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.
STEPHEN DECATUR,
Toast given at Norfolk, April, 1816.

I would rather be right than be President.
HENRY CLAY,
Speech, 1850.

If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.
JOHN A. DIX,
Official dispatch, Jan. 29, 1861.

Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!
DAVID S. FARRAGUT,
Battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

Hold the fort! I am coming!
W. T. SHERMAN,
Signal to Allatoona, Oct. 5, 1864.

With malice toward none, with charity for all.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Second inaugural address, March 4, 1865.

Let us have peace!
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Accepting nomination for the Presidency, May 29, 1868.

You may fire, Gridley, when ready.
GEORGE DEWEY,
Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Don't swear—shoot!
LEONARD WOOD,
Colonel of the Rough Riders, June 24, 1898.

Don't cheer! The poor devils are dying.
JOHN W. PHILIP,
Commander of the Texas, July 3, 1898.

A Doorstep Philosopher.

As Mayor Farley came down the steps of his residence Saturday morning he saw a man sitting on the lowest one. It wasn't 6 o'clock, but Mr. Farley, on his way to inspect a piece of new-laid pavement, was in a hurry.

The man looked up.

"Mornin', Mr. Fairley," he said, as he arose to his feet.

"Good morning," said the mayor. Then he looked at the man a little more closely. "Oh, it's you, Mike, is it?"

"Yis, Mr. Fairley."

"Well, what do you want here?"

"I want a wurrud wid you, Mr. Fairley."

"Come, Mike, you know it's no use. You're a drinking man, and I've got nothing for drinking men."

"But, Mr. Fairley, wait a bit."

"No, Mike."

"Listen, Mr. Fairley. A mon can get drunk an' get sober again, but a dom fool is a dom fool all his life."

And with this epigrammatic bit of philosophy the man on the step drew aside and let the smiling mayor pass.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Flattery.

Mrs. Tubbs—Were you ever lost, Mr. Tubbs?

Mr. Tubbs—Once.

Mrs. Tubbs—When?

Mr. Tubbs—When I first saw you I was lost in admiration; and I may add that I have not since been found.—Tit-Bits.

Our New Serial Story.

FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY Gen. Chas. King.

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Far up the westward street the distant roar of voices mingled with the swing and rythm and crash of martial music. Dock policemen and soldiers on guard began boring a wide lane through the throng of people on the pier. A huge black transport ship lay moored along the opposite side to that on which the guns and troopers were embarked, and for hours bales, boxes and barrels had been swallowed up and stored in her capacious depths until now, over against the tables of the Red Cross, there lay behind a rope barrier, taut stretched and guarded by a line of sentires, an open space close under the side of the greater steamer and between the two landing stages, placed fore and aft. By this time the north side of the broad pier was littered with the inevitable relics of open air lunching, and though busy hands had been at work and the tables had been cleared, and fresh white cloths were spread and everything on the tables began again to look fair and inviting, the good fairies themselves looked askance at their bestrewn surroundings. "Oh, if we could only move everything bodily over to the other side," wailed Madam President, as from her perch on a stack of Red Cross boxes she surveyed that coveted stretch of clean, unhampered flooring.

"And why not?" chirruped Mrs. Garrison, from a similar perch, a tier or two higher. "Here are men enough to move mountains. All we have to do is to say the word."

"Ah, but it isn't," replied the other, gazing wistfully about over the throng of faces, as though in search of some one sufficient in rank and authority to serve her purpose. "We plead in vain with the officer-of-the-guard. He says his orders are imperative—to allow no one to intrude on that space," and madam looked as though she would rather look anywhere than at the animated sprite above her.

"What nonsense!" shrilled Mrs. Garrison. "Here, Cherry," she called to a pretty girl, standing near the base of the pile, "give me my bag. I'm army woman enough to know that order referred only to the street crowd that sometimes works on the pier and steals." The bag was duly passed up to her. She cast one swift glance over the heads of the crowd to where a handsome carriage was slowly working its way among the groups of prettily dressed women and children—friends and relatives of members of the departing commands, in whose behalf, as though by special dispensation, the order excluding all but soldiers and the Red Cross had been modified. Already the lovely dark-eyed girl on the near side had waved her hand in greeting, responding to Mrs. Garrison's enthusiastic signals, but her companion, equally lovely, though of far different type, seemed preoccupied, perhaps unwilling to see, for her large, dark, thoughtful eyes were engaged with some object on the opposite side—not even with the distinguished looking soldier who sat facing her and talking quietly at the moment with Mr. Prime. There was a gleam of triumph in Mrs. Garrison's dancing eyes as she took out a flat notebook and pencil and dashed off a few lines in bold and vigorous strokes. Tearing out the page, she rapidly read it over, folded it and glanced imperiously about her. A cavalry sergeant, one of the home troop destined to remain at the Presido, was leaning over the edge of the pier, hanging on to an iron ring and shouting some parting words to comrades on the upper deck, but her shrill soprano cut through the dull roar of deep, masculine voices and the tramp of feet on resounding woodwork.

"Sergeant!" she cried, with quick decision. "Take this over to the officer in command of that guard. Then bring a dozen men and move these two tables across the pier." The cavalryman glanced at the saucy little woman in the stunning costume, "took in" the gold crossed sabres, topped by a regimental number in brilliants that pinned her martial collar at the round, white throat, noted the ribbon and pin and badge of the Red Cross, and the symbol of the Eighth corps in her red enamel and gold upon the breast of her jacket, and above all the ring of accustomed authority in her tone, and never hesitated a second. Springing to the pile of boxes he grasped the paper, respectfully raised his cap, and bored his stalwart way across the pier. In three minutes he was back—half a dozen soldiers at his heels.

"Where'll you have 'em, ma'am—miss?" he asked, as the men grasped the supports and raised the nearmost table.

"Straight across and well over to the edge," she answered, in the same crisp tones of command. Then, with total and instant change of manner, "I suppose your tables should go first, Madam President," she smilingly said. "It shall be as you wish about the others."

And the Red Cross was vanquished.

"I declare, said an energetic official, a moment later, leaning back on her throne of lemon boxes, and fanning herself vigorously, "for a whole hour I've been trying to move that officer's heart and convince him the order didn't apply to us. Now how did—she—do it?"

"The officer must be some old—some personal friend," hazarded the secretary, with a quick feminine comprehensive glance at the little lady now being lifted up to shake hands with the carriage folk, after being loaded with compliments and congratulations by the ladies of the two favored tables.

"Not at all," was the prompt reply. "He is a volunteer officer she never set eyes on before to-day. I would like to know what was on that paper."

But now the roar of cheering and the blare of martial music had reached the very gateway. The broad portals were thrown open and in blue and brown, crushed and squeezed by the attendant throng, the head of the column of infantry came striding on to the pier. The band, wheeling to one side, stood at the entrance, playing them in, the rafters ringing to the stirring strains of "The Liberty Bell." They were still far down the long pier, the sloping rifles just visible, dancing over the heads of the crowd. No time was to be lost. More tables were to be carried, but—who but that—"that little army woman" could give the order so that it would be obeyed. Not one bit did the president like to do it, but something had to be done to obtain the necessary order, for the soldiers who so willingly and promptly obeyed her beck and call were now edging away for a look at the newcomers, and Mrs. Frank Garrison, perched on the carriage step and chatting most vivaciously with its occupants and no longer concerning herself, apparently, about the Red Cross or its tables, had the gratification of finding herself approached quite as she had planned, by two most prominent and distinguished women of San Francisco society, and requested to issue instructions as to the moving of the other tables. "Certainly, ladies," she responded, with charming smiles. "Just one minute, Mildred. Don't drive farther yet," and within that minute half a dozen boys in blue were lugging at the first of the tables still left on the crowded side of the dock, and others still were bearing oil stoves, urns and trays. In less time than it takes to tell it the entire Red Cross equipage was on its way across the pier, and when the commanding officer of the arriving regiment reached the spot which he had planned to occupy with his band, his staff and all his officers, there in state and ceremony to receive the citizens who came in swarms to bid them farewell, he found it occupied by as many as eight snowy, goody-laden tables, presided over by as many as eighty charming maids and matrons, all ready and eager to comfort and revive the inner man of his mighty regiment with whirled suddenly, and his eyes, in stern menace, swept the spot where the little lady clung but an instant before.

As suddenly Mrs. Garrison had sprung from the step and vanished.

CHAPTER VII.

Billy Gray was indeed in close arrest and the grim prophecy was fulfilled—Colonel Canker was proving "anything but a guardian angel to him." The whole regiment, officers and men, barring only the commander, was practically in mourning with sorrow for him and chagrin over its own discomfiture. Not only one important prisoner was gone, but two; not only two, but four. No man in authority was able to say just when or how it happened, for it was Canker's own order that the prisoners should not be paraded when the guard fell in at night. They were there at tattoo and at taps, "all secure." The officer of the guard, said several soldiers, had quite a long talk with one of the prisoners—young Morton—just after tattoo, at which time the entire guard had been inspected by the commanding officer himself. But at reveille four most important prisoners were gone and, such was Canker's wrath, not only was Gray in arrest, but the sergeant of the guard also, while the three luckless men who were successively posted as sentries during the night at the back of the wooden shell that served as a guardhouse—were now in close confinement in the place of the escaped quartette.

Yet those three were men who had hitherto been above suspicion, and there were few soldiers in the regiment who would accept the theory that any one of the three had connived at the escape. As for the sergeant—he had served four enlistments in the —teenth, and without a flaw in his record beyond an occasional aberration in the now distant past, due to the potency of the poteen distilled by certain Hibernian experts not far from an old-time "plains fort," where the regiment had rested on its march 'cross continent. As for the officers—but who would suppose an officer guilty of anything of the kind—a flagrant military crime? And tents of that note and to say why you were so eager to go on guard out of your "turn," said Canker, oracularly. "That in itself is sufficient to convince any fair-minded court of your guilt, sir." Whereat Gordon winked at Billy and put his tongue in his cheek—and Billy stood mute until ordered, with much asperity, to go back to his tent.

But there were other things that might well go toward convincing a court of the guilt of Lieutenant Gray, and Billy contemplated them with a sinking heart. Taking prompt advantage of his position as officer of the guard, he had caused the young prisoner to be brought outside the guardhouse, and as a heavy, dripping fog had come on the wings of the night wind, sailing in from the sea, he had led the way to the sheltered side, which happened to be the darkest one of the rude little building, and had there bidden him tell his story. But Morton glanced uneasily at a sentry who followed close and was hovering suspiciously about. "I cannot talk about—the affair—with that fellow spying," he said, with an eager plea in his tone and a sign of the hand that Gray well knew and quickly recognized. "Keep around in front. I'll be responsible for this prisoner," were his orders, and, almost reluctantly, the man left. He was a veteran soldier, and his manner impressed the lieutenant with a vague sense of trouble. Twice the sentry glanced back and hesitated as though something were on his mind that he must tell, but finally he disappeared and kept out of the way during the brief interview that immediately followed. The prisoner eagerly, excitedly began his explanation—swiftly banishing any lingering doubts Gray might have entertained as to his innocence. But he had come from a stove-heated guard room into the cold sea wind off the Pacific—into the floating wisps of vapor that sent chill to the marrow. He was far too lightly clad for that climate, and presently he began to shiver.

"You are cold," said Gray, pityingly. "Have you no overcoat?"

"It's at my tent—I never expected to spend this night here. I've been before the summary court, fined for absence,

BILLY WAS UP BEFORE "SQUEERS."

coffee and good cheer illimitable, and the colonel swore a mighty oath and pounced on his luckless officer-of-the-guard. He had served as a subaltern many a year in the old army, and knew how it was done.

"Didn't I give you personal and positive orders not to let anything or anybody occupy this space after the baggage was got abroad, sir?" he demanded.

"You did, sir," said the unabashed lieutenant, pulling a folded paper from his belt, "and the Red Cross got word to the general and what the Red Cross says—goes. Look at that!"

The colonel looked, read, looked dazed, scratched his head and said: "Well, I'm damned!" Then he turned to his adjutant. "You were with me when I saw the general last night and he told me to put this guard on and keep this space clear. Now, what d'you say to that?"

The adjutant glanced over the penciled lines. "Well," said he, "if you s'pose any order that discriminates against the Red Cross is going to hold good, once they find it out, you're bound to get left. They're feasting the first company now, sir; shall I have it stopped?" and there was a grin under the young soldier's mustache. The colonel paused one moment, shook his head and concluded he, too, would better grin and bear it. Taking the paper in his hand again he heard his name called and saw smiling faces and beckoning hands in an open carriage near him, but the sight of Stanley Armstrong, signalling to him from another, farther away, had something dominant about it. "With you in a minute," he called to those who first had summoned him. "What is it, Armstrong?"

"I wish to present you to some friends of mine—Miss Lawrence—Miss Prime—Mr. Prime—my old associate, Colonel Stewart. Pardon me, Mrs. Garrison. I did not see you had returned." She had, and was once more perched upon the step. "Mrs. Garrison—Colonel Stewart. What we need to know, Stewart, is this: Will all your men board the ship by this stage, or will some go aft?"

"All by this stage—why?"

But the colonel felt a somewhat massive hand crushing down on his own and forebore to press the question. Armstrong let no pause ensue. He spoke, rapidly for him, bending forward, too, and speaking low; but even as she chatted and laughed, the little woman on the carriage step saw, even though she did not seem to look, heard, even though she did not seem to listen:

"An awkward thing has happened. The general's tent was robbed of important papers perhaps two days ago, and the guard-house rid of a most important prisoner last night. Canker has put the officer-of-the-guard in arrest. Remember good old Billy Gray who commanded us at Apache? This is Billy Junior, and I'm awfully sorry." Here the soft gray eyes glanced quickly at the anxious face of Miss Lawrence, who sat silently feigning interest in the chat between the others. The anxious look in her eyes increased at Armstrong's next words: "The prisoner must have had friends. He is now said to be among your men, disguised, and those two fellows at the stage are detectives. I thought all that space was to be kept clear."

"It was," answered Stewart, "yet the chief must have been overpersuaded. Look here!" and the colonel held forth a scrap of paper. Amy Lawrence, hearing something like the gasp of a sufferer in sudden pain, turned quickly and saw that every vestige of color had left Mrs. Garrison's face—that she was almost reeling on the step. Before she could call attention to it, Armstrong, who had taken and glanced curiously at the scrap, yet—men got to asking each other if it were so that Bugler Curran had carried a note from the prisoner, Morton, to Mr. Gray about 2:30 that afternoon? And what was this about Gray's having urged Brooke to swap tours with him an hour later, and what was that story the headquarters clerks were telling about Mr. Gray's coming to the adjutant and begging to be allowed to "march on" that evening instead of Brooke? It wasn't long before these rumors, somehow, got to Canker's ears, and Canker seemed to grow as big again; he fairly swelled with indignation at thought of such turpitude on part of an officer. Then he sent for Gray—it was the afternoon following the sailing of the ships with the big brigade—and with pain and bewilderment and indignation in his brave blue eyes the youngster came and stood before his stern superior. Gordon, who sent the message, and who had heard Canker's denunciatory remarks, had found time to scribble a word or two—"admit nothing; say nothing; do nothing but hold your tongue and temper. If C. insits on answers say you decline except in presence of your legal adviser." So there was a scene in the commander's tent that afternoon. The morning had not been without its joys. Along about 10 o'clock as Gray sat writing to his father in his little canvas home, he heard a noise that sent the blood leaping through his veins and filled his eyes with light. Springing from his campstool and capsizing it as he did so, he poked his curly head from the entrance of the tent—and there she was—only a dozen feet away—Major Lane in courteous attendance, Mr. Prime sadly following, and Miss Prime quite content with the devotions of Captain Schuyler. Only a dozen feet away and coming straight to him, with frank smiles and sympathy in her kind and winsome face—with hand outstretched the moment she caught sight of him. "We wanted to come when we heard of it yesterday, Mr. Gray," said Amy Lawrence, "but it was dark when we got back from seeing the fleet off, and uncle was too tired in the evening. Indeed we are all very, very sorry!" And poor Bily never heard or cared what the others said, so absorbed was he in drinking in her gentle words and gazing into her soft, dark eyes. No wonder he found it difficult to release her hand. That brief visit, filled with sweetness and sunshine, ought to have been a blessing to him all day long, but Canker caught sight of the damsels as they walked away on the arms of the attendant cavaliers—Miss Lawrence more than once smiling back at the incarcerated Billy—and Canker demanded to be informed who they were and where they had been, and Gordon answered they were Miss Lawrence of Santa Anita, and Miss Prime of New York—and he "reckoned" they must have been in to condole with Mr. Gray—whereat Canker snarled that people ought to know better than to visit officers in arrest—it was tantamount to disrespect to the commander. It was marvelous how many times things in Canker's eyes were disrespectful.

So he heard these stories with eager ears and sent for Gray, and thought to bully him into an admission or confession, but Gordon's words had "stiffened" the little fellow to the extent of braving Canker's anger and telling him he had said all he proposed to say when the colonel called him up the previous day. The result of that previous interview was his being placed in close arrest and informed that he should be tried by general court-martial at once. So he had taken counsel, as was his right, and "counsel" forbade his committing himself in any way.

"Then you refuse to divulge the con- and thought that would end it, but instead of that I'm a prisoner," and the man who should be here is stalking about camp planning more robberies. Yet I'd rather associate with the very worst of the deserters or dead beats inside there," and the dark eyes glanced almost in horror—the slender figure shook with mingled repulsion and chill—"than with that smooth-tongued sneak and liar. There's no crime too mean for him to commit, Mr. Gray, and the men are beginning to know it, though the colonel won't. For God's sake, get me out of this before morning——" And again the violent tremor shook the lad from head to foot.

"Here—get inside!" said Gray impulsively. "I'll see the adjutant at once and return to you in a few minutes. If you have to remain until the matter can be investigated by the general, it might be——"

"It would be——" vehemently interrupted Morton, then breaking off short, at loss for descriptiveness of sufficient strength. He seemed to swell with passion as he clinched his fists and fairly stood upon his toes an instant, his strong white teeth grinding together. "It would be—simply hell!" he burst in again, hoarse and quivering. "It would ruin—everything! Can't the general give the order to-night?" he asked with intense eagerness, while the young officer, taking him by the arm, had led him to the light of the guardhouse lamps at the front. The sergeant and a group of soldiers straightened up and faced them, listening curiously.

"It may be even impossible to see the general," answered Gray doubtfully. "Take Morton into the guardroom till I get back, sergeant, and let him warm himself thoroughly. Don't put him with the prisoners till I return," and so saying he had hastened away. Gordon, his friend and adviser, had left camp and gone visiting over in the other division. The lights at general headquarters were turned low. Even now, after having heard proofs of the innocence of the accused soldier, Gray knew that it was useless to appeal to the colonel. He could not understand, however, the feverish—almost insane impatience of the lad for immediate release. Another day ought not to make so great a difference. What could be the reason—if it were not that, although innocent of the robbery of the storehouse, or of complicity in the sale of stolen goods, some other crime lay at his door which the morrow might disclose? All the loyalty of a Delta Sig was stretched to the snapping point as Gray paused, irresolute in front of the adjutant's tent, his quest there unsuccessful. The sergeant-major and a sorely badgered clerk were working late over some regimental papers—things that Morton wrote out easily and accurately.

"I suppose, sir, it's no use asking to have the prisoner sent up here under guard," said that jewel of a non-commissioned officer. "Yet the colonel will be savage if these papers ain't ready. It will take us all night as things are going."

Gray shook his curly head. "Go ask, if you like, but—Morton's in no shape to help you——"

"Has he been drinking, sir?" said the sergeant-major in surprise. "I never knew him——"

"Oh, it isn't that!" said Gray hastily; "only he's—he's got—other matters on his mind! Bring me his overcoat. He said it was in his tent," and the young officer jerked his head at the patch of little "A" tents lined up in the rear of those of the officers.

"Get Morton's overcoat and take it to

"him at the guardhouse," snapped the staff sergeant to the clerk. "Be spry now, and no stopping on the way back," he added—well aware how much in need his assistant stood of creature comfort of some surreptitious and forbidden kind. The man was back in a moment, the coat rolled on his arm.

"I'll take it," said Gray, simply. "You needn't come."

"Go on with it!" ordered the sergeant as the soldier hesitated. "D'ye think the service has gone to the devil and officers are runnin' errands for enlisted men? An' get back inside two minutes, too," he added with portent in his tone. The subaltern of hardly two months' service felt the implied rebuke of the soldier of over twenty years' and meekly accepted the amendment, but—a thought occurred to him: He had promised Morton paper, envelopes and stamps and the day's newspapers—the lad seemed strangely eager to get all the latter, and vaguely Billy remembered having heard that Canker considered giving papers to prisoners as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy.

"Take it by way of my tent," said he as they started, and, once there it took time to find things. "Go back to the sergeant-major and tell him I sent you," said Gray, after another search. "He needs you on those papers."

And when the officer of the guard returned to the guardhouse and went in to the prisoner, the sergeant saw—and others saw—that, rolled in the soldier's overcoat he carried on his arm, was a bundle done up in newspaper. Moreover, a scrap of conversation was overheard.

"There's no one at the general's," said the officer. "I see no way of—fixing it before morning."

"My God, lieutenant! There—must be some way out of it! The morning will be too late."

"Then I'll do what I can for you to-night," said Mr. Gray as he turned and hurriedly left the guardroom—a dozen men standing stiffly about the walls and doorway and staring with impassive faces straight to the front. Again, the young officer had left the post of the guard and gone up into camp, while far and near, through the dim, fog-swept aisles of a score of camps the bugles and trumpets were wailing the signal for "lights out," and the shadowy forms with coat collars around the neck, scurried about the company streets ordering laughter and talk to cease. A covered carriage was standing at the curb outside the officers' gate—as a certain hole in the fence was designated—and the sentry there posted remembered that the officer of the guard came hurrying out and asked the driver if he was engaged. "I'm waiting for the major," was the answer.

"Well, where can one order a carriage to-night without going clear to town?" inquired Gray. "I want one—that is—I wish to order one at once."

And the driver who knew very well there were several places where carriages could be had, preferred loyally to his own particular stable away in town, and so declared there was none.

"You can telephone there, if you wish, sir," he added.

"And wait till morning for it to get here? No! I'll get it—somehow."

And that he did get it somehow was current rumor on the following day, for the sentries on the guardhouse side of camp swore that a closed carriage drove down from McAllister street for all the world as though it had just come out of the park, and rolled on past the back of the guardhouse, the driver loudly whistling "Killarney," so that it could be heard above the crunching of the wheels through the rough, lose rock that covered the road, and that carriage drew up not a hundred yards away, while the lieutenant was out visiting sentries, and presently they saw him coming back along the walk, stopping to question each sentry as to his orders. Then he returned and inquired if all was quiet among the prisoners, and then went and put out his light in the tent reserved for the officer of the guard, and once more left his post, briefly informing the sergeant of the guard he was going to the officer of the day. Then it was ascertained that he had visited half a dozen places in search of that veteran captain, and appeared much disturbed because he could not find him. In half an hour he was back, asking excitedly of the sentry in rear of the guardhouse if a carriage had come that way. It had, said the sentry, and was waiting down the street. Gray hurried in the direction indicated, was gone perhaps three minutes, and returned, saying that the sentry must be mistaken, that no carriage was there. But the sentry reiterated his statement that it had been there and had been waiting for some time, and must have disappeared while he was temporarily around at the opposite side of the building. This was about 11 p. m.

Then when Gray appeared at reveille Morton had disappeared.

"It's not the sergeant let them fellers, out," said the regimental oracles. "This is no ten-dollar subscription business." And so until late in the afternoon the question that agitated the entire range of regimental camps was: "How did those fellows break away from the prison of the —teenth?" Then came a clue, and then—discovery.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Canker a board of officers had been convened to investigate the matter, and after questioning everybody whom "Squeers" had already badgered with his assertions, threats and queries, they went to the guardhouse and began a thorough inspection of the premises. The wooden building stood in the midst of a waste of sand blown in from the shore line by the strong sea wind. It was perched on something like a dozen stout posts driven into the soft soil and then the space between the floor level and the sand was heavily and stoutly boarded in—thick planks being used. Between the floor and the sand was a space of about eighteen inches vertical, and a dozen men could have sprawled therein—lying at full length—but to escape would have required the connivance of one or more of the sentries surrounding the building and the ripping off of one or more of the planks. In his keen anxiety Canker accompanied the board on its tour of investigation—a thing the board did not at all like—and presently, as was his wont, began running things his own way. It had been found useless to question the soldiers of the guard. Not a man could be found to admit he knew the faintest thing about the escape. As for the prisoners, most of them reckless, devil-may-care rascals, they grinned or leered suggestively, but had nothing to tell.

"We'll have this board ripped off," said Canker decisively, "and see what they've got secreted under there. I shouldn't be surprised to find a whisky still in full blast, or a complete gambling outfit—dash, dash 'em to dash and dashnation! Send for a carpenter, sergeant."

The carpenter came, and he and two or three of the guard laid hold of one end of the plank after its nails were drawn, and with little exertion ripped it off the other posts. Then everybody held his breath a minute, stared, and a small majority swore. So far from its being open to cats, cans and rubbish, the space on that side was filled solid with damp, heavy sand—a vertical wall extending from the floor to ground. Canker almost ran around to the opposite side and had a big plank torn off there. Within was a wall as damp, solid and straight as that first discovered, and so, when examined, were the other tow sides provided. Canker's face was a study, and the board gazed and was profoundly happy.

At last the colonel exploded:

"By Jupiter! They haven't got away at all, then! There isn't a flaw in the sand wall anywhere. They must be hiding about the middle now. Come on, gentlemen," and around he trotted to the front door. "Sergeant," he cried, "get out all the prisoners—all their bedding—every blessed thing they've got. I want to examine that floor."

Most of the guardhouse "birds" were out chopping wood, and Canker danced in among the few remaining, loading them with bedding belonging to their fellows until every item of clothing and furniture was shoved out of the room. One member of the board and one only failed to enter with his associates—a veteran captain who had read much war literature and abhorred Canker. To the surprise of the sentry he walked deliberately over to the fence, climbed it and presently began poking about the wooden curb that ran along the road, making a low revetment or retaining wall for the earth, cinders and gravel that, designated a sidewalk by the owners of the tract. Presently he came sauntering back, and both sentries within easy range would have sworn he was chuckling. Canker greeted him with customary asperity.

"What do you mean, sir, by absenting yourself from this investigation, when you must have known I was with the board and giving it the benefit of the information I had gathered?"

"I was merely expediting matters, colonel. While you were looking for where they went in I was finding where they got out."

"Went in what? Got out of what?" snapped Canker.

"Their tunnel, sir. It's Libby on a small scale over again. They must have been at work at it at least ten days." And as he spoke, calmly ignoring Canker and letting his eyes wander over the floor, the veteran battalion commander sauntered across the room, stirred up a slightly projecting bit of flooring with the toe of his boot and placidly continued. "If you'll be good enough to let the men pry this up you may understand."

And when pried up and lifted away—a snugly fitting trap door about two feet square—there yawned beneath it, leading slantwise downward in the direction of the street, a tunnel through the soft yielding sand, braced and strengthened here and there with lids and sides of cracker-boxes. "Now, if you don't mind straddling a fence, sir, I'll show you the other end," said the captain, imperturbably leading the way, and Canker, half-dazed yet wholly in command of his stock of blasphemy, followed. At the curb, right in the midst of a lot of loose hay from the bales dumped there three days before, the leader dislodged with his sword the top of a clothing box that had been thickly covered with sand and hay—and there was the outlet. "Easy as rolling off a log, colonel," said old Cobb, with a sarcastic grin. "This could all be done without a man you've blamed and arrested being a whit the wiser. They sawed a panel out of the floor, scooped the sand out of this tunnel, banked it solid against the weather boarding inside, filled up the whole space, pretty near, but ran their tunnel under fence and sidewalk, crawled down the gutter to the next block out of sight of the sentries, then walked away free men. Those three thieves who got away were old hands. The other men in the guardhouse were only mild offenders, except Morton. 'Course he was glad of the chance to go with 'em. I s'pose you'll release my sergeant and those sentries now."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," answered Canker, red with wrath, "and your suggestion is disrespectful to your commanding officer. When I want your advice I'll ask for it."

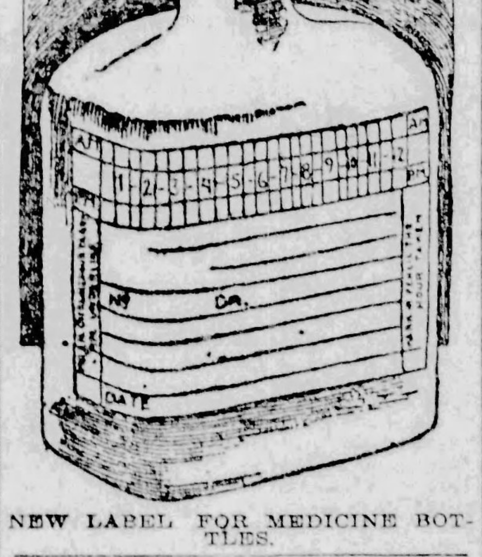
"Well, Mr. Gray will be relieved to learn of this anyhow. I suppose I may tell him," hazarded the junior member, mischievously.

"Mr. Gray be——. Mr. Gray has everything to answer for!" shouted the angered colonel. "It was he who telephoned for a carriage to meet and run those rascals off. Mr. Gray's fate is sealed. He can thank God I don't slap him into the guardhouse with his chosen associates, but he shan't escape. Sergeant of the guard, post a sentry over Lieutenant Gray's tent, with orders to allow no one to enter or leave it without my written authority. Mr. Gray shall pay for this behind the prison bars of Alcatraz."

(To be Continued.)

TAKING IT REGULARLY.

The advantage of regularity in taking medicine is said by physicians to be of as great importance as the drugs themselves, but where this matter is necessarily left to persons whose attention is distracted by other duties, the administration of the medicine is often temporarily neglected or forgotten. Then again the hours for taking the draught are forgotten entirely. The professional nurse is supplied with blanks on which records of the case are kept, and any oversight of this kind is precluded. An indicating label for medicine bottles has been patented by Frederick W. Bates, of Minneapolis, which entirely eliminates the element of danger of mistake, and at the



NEW LABEL FOR MEDICINE BOTTLES.

same time presents a permanent record for the inspection of the physician, showing just how many doses and at what time the medicine was taken. The label is much the same as those now in use, except for the addition of a row of figures from 1 to 12, indicating the hours of the day, with small blank spaces above or below each figure. The upper row as spaces is for the morning hours, and the other for the afternoon or evenings. At each time a dose is administered a check is made of it in the space opposite the proper hour, so that only a glance at the bottle is necessary to show when the next dose should be taken. When the spaces are filled the marks may be rubbed off with an eraser. In one form of this device, a row of perforations permits this part of the label to be torn off and another substituted.

A Suggestion.

Head of firm—What do you mean, sir, by going to sleep at your desk in broad daylight?

Clerk—I beg a thousand pardons, sir; but my baby kept me awake all last night, and I'm dead tired.

Head of Firm—Oh, well, you might bring the child to business to-morrow, so that you may keep awake during the day as well.—Tit-Bits.

Turning the Tables.

"I hope my explanation is satisfactory," said Mr. Younghusband, as he concluded a long narative as to why he had been detained down town until 1 a. m.

"Well," yawned Mrs. Younghusband, "your excuse is fairly good, but it's not as good as father used to make."—Chicago News.

Not in His Repertoire.

"A musician out of work, are you?" said the housekeeper. "Well, you'll find a few cords in the woodshed. Suppose you favor me with an obligato."

"Pardon the pronunciation, madam," replied Peripatetic Padroosky, "but Chopin is not popular with me."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Civil Service Reform.

"Please give history of civil service reform, some of its doings, and its objects." —M. J. J., Crete, Neb.

First, let us explain that all persons in the employ of the United States are in the "service" of the government. There are three clases of government "service," as follows: Military service, which includes all in the army; naval service, which includes all in the navy; and civil service, which includes all government employes not in army or navy—that is, all clerks in the departments at Washington, all persons in the internal revenue, customs, postoffices, etc., all over the country.

In the early days of the government men were chosen for positions in the civil service of the government in the same way that a merchant chooses his clerks—because of their fitness for the duties to be performed. This policy lasted until Andrew Jackson became President—the idol of the Democratic party. He first introduced the plan of dismissing all the employes of the former administration, especially if they were of opposite politics, and of appointing political friends of his own, and of his own party. His motto was "to the victors belong the spoils;" that if a party were successful in an election, all the appointive offices were to be distributed among its partisans—too often without any regard to the fitness of the individual for the duties of the position to which he aspired.

Jackson maintained that every citizen had an equal right to public office; he advocated "rotation in office," which involved frequent changes; and his removals numbered far more than those of all previous Presidents together. These doctrines have been defended on the ground that a long tenure of office creates a bureaucracy of officeholders, who forget that they are servants of the public, who assume an undue importance in their own estimation to the annoyance and obstruction of the public, and who are loath to adopt new and improved methods of transacting business; it is also claimed that the officers of an administration should be in sympathy with its policy, which the people have approved by their suffrage. The real reason, however, of the support for so long by politicians of the doctrine of rotation in office, seems to have been the desire to have at their command rewards for the political services of their followers, a patronage, by the promise of which they might aid their efforts at elections. Many politicians, however, have come to see that the advantages to them of the spoils system are accompanied by great disadvantages; their lives are made burdensome by constant solicitations for their influence in obtaining office for their friends and constituents. Added to this the civil service reformers have urged more weighty reasons. They maintain that public office is a public trust; that it should be conducted as economically and efficiently as possible; that the sole way of accomplishing these ends is to appoint to office only persons who are duly qualified, to promote them as they show themselves worthy, and to remove them only for misconduct or inefficiency; thus office-holders will be encouraged to devote themselves in earnest to their work. They assert that only a few important officials need to be changed with each administration in order to secure the adequate carrying out of its policy, and the subordinates should be free from the fear of removal for partisan reasons, which is entirely unnecessary. They point to the great success in every way which the adoption of these principles in the British civil service has effected. Another great evil of the spoils system was political assessments; as a condition of retaining their positions, officials were made to contribute largely to the campaign fund of the party which was in power, thus infringing their individual rights and increasing the means of corruption at elections. It gradually came to be felt by the better class of citizens that these evils must be cured. The first important step in this direction was taken by the act of 1871, which appointed a civil service commission to ascertain the fitness of candidates for public office; but Congress soon refused appropriations for it; its work was consequently suspended, and it proved of little value except in paving the way for a more complete measure. About the same time competitive examinations were commenced by the naval officer at New York, and the custom house at that place gradually came to adopt the system with excellent effect; but this was a merely local attempt and not required by law. Notwithstanding Grant's message to Congress urging the support of the commission authorized in 1871, the messages of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur calling for an efficient measure to reform the civil service, and executive orders forbidding political assessments (which orders soon became a dead letter), nothing was accomplished till the latter part of 1882. Then a bill (often known as the Pendleton bill) was introduced by a Democrat, Senator Pendleton, for reforming the civil service. It passed the Senate December 27 by a vote of 38 to 5; of the majority 23 were Republicans, 14 Democrats and one Independent; of the minority all were Democrats. The House passed the bill on January 5, 1883, by a vote of 145 to 47; of the majority 101 were Republicans, 49 Democrats and 5 Independents; of the minority 7 were Republicans, 39 Democrats and 1 Independent. It was approved by President Arthur January 16, 1883. This bill prohibited all political assessments and the appointment of more than two members of the same family to public office. It created a civil service commission, consisting of three persons, not more than two from any political party, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The system has been gradually extended until it embraces nearly all the employes in the civil service, except postmasters.

"Know Thyself."

"Who is the author of the old adage, 'Know thyself'?"—W. G. B., Clipper Gap, Cal.

There were seven famous Greeks of the sixth century before Christ, who were distinguished for their practical sagacity and their wise maxims or principles of life. They are called the "Seven Wise Men of Greece." The list is variously given; but that most generally admitted is the seven whose mottoes were afterwards inscribed on the celebrated temple at Delphi. These mottoes and their authors are as follows:

"Know thyself."—Solon.
"Consider the end."—Chilo.
"Know thy opportunity."—Pittacus.
"Most men are bad."—Bias.
"Nothing is impossible to industry."—Periander.
"Avoid excess."—Cleobolus.
"Suretyship is the precursor of ruin."—Thales.

A Funny Discussion.

"I have just been reading a North Carolina paper, in which the editor boastingly claims that the Democrats of that state are Anglo-Saxons. This I think he can not prove. He also asserts that the colored people of that state are Africans and negroes. This I deny. I claim that they were begotten and born in the United States, and are the lineal descendants of the old slaveholders and their posterity, the most of whom are Democrats. Am I right?"—R. J., Brooklyn, Mo.

The term "Anglo-Saxon" means the mixture of tribes from which the mass of the people of England are descended. It is a general term and indicates the old belief that they are descended from the Angles and the Saxons. Later researches show that there were admixtures of other tribes, especially in some parts of England. All the colored people of the United States are Africans or negroes, by race. The term Anglo-Saxon is not the name of a race of men, but of an admixture of descendants of different tribes, all of the white race. Mulattoes and those of mixed blood are a mixture of the two races, of course.

St. Cecelia.

"Please tell me about St. Cecelia. I have heard the legend but have forgotten it."—C. M. Z., Bunceton, Mo.

St. Cecelia was a Roman lady of high descent, born about the middle of the 2d or beginning of the 3d century. She made a vow to consecrate her life to religion, but was forced by her parents to marry Valerian, a noble youth of Rome. She suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith; and her husband, brother-in-law, and another Roman, whom she is believed to have converted, are supposed to have met with the same fate. St. Cecelia is the chosen patroness of musicians, and from her skill in singing is especially regarded as the patroness of sacred music.

General Mitchell.

"Please give a sketch of the life of the Confederate Gen. Mitchell, and in what battles did he fight?"—C. K., McClellandtown, Pa.

We have no record of any Confederate Gen. Mitchell. Gen. O. M. Mitchel was made brigadier general of Ohio volunteers in 1861, served with the Army of the Ohio in Tennessee and northern Alabama in 1861-62, and was made major general of volunteers in the latter year. He was then placed in command of the department of the South, died in Sept. 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., of yellow fever. Robert B. Mitchell entered the Union service in 1861 as colonel of the 2d Kansas volunteers, and was made brigadier general of volunteers in 1862, serving under Gen. Buell. Thus the Union army had a Gen. Mitchel and a Gen. Mitchell, but we know of no Confederate officer of the name.

The Signers.

"How many of the 55 signers of the declaration of independence were infidels or agnostics? I am informed 50 of them were infidels, but have no reliable information on the subject."—P. O. H., East Toledo, O.

We doubt if any one can answer the question with any accuracy. Men's religious opinions are not often touched upon in the brief biographies in cyclopedias and the like. It is easy to make assertions on subjects like this, but exceedingly hard either to prove or disprove them.

The Koran.

"Please answer the following question: Where can I get the Koran, or Mohammedan Bible, in English?"—J. A. M., Castalia, Iowa.

Any bookseller can order it for you. The most noted translation is that of Sale, made in the last century. All large city bookstores keep it on hand.

Cleveland's First Term.

"What was the condition of the treasury at the end of Cleveland's first term?" —G. W. M., McPaul, Iowa.

We have not the figures at hand, and the matter is not of sufficient importance to hunt down the exact comparison. The general fact is that while the surplus in the treasury was less at the end of Cleveland's first term than at its beginning, the treasury was in a fairly satisfactory condition for this reason: Though the Democrats had the President and the House, they had not the Senate. Hence no free trade or other foolish legislation could be enacted. Through all of Cleveland's first term we were under the tariff law of 1883, a Republican measure, which afforded an ample revenue. It was not until the election of 1892 gave the Democrats the President and both Houses of Congress that it was possible for them to carry out their free trade theories. They passed the Wilson bill, and the hard times we had in consequence, until the election of McKinley in 1896, are too recent to need repeating.

Loss in Battle.

"Please tell me the greatest loss of life in any one day's battle in ancient or modern warfare, mode of warfare, and weapons used?"—M. T. R., Lawrenceville, Pa.

This is a question impossible to answer without an enormous amount of research, which has never been undertaken, for the reasons set forth in the answer headed "Lives Lost in War," elsewhere in this department. Besides, the figures of losses in battle of ancient times are exaggerated, and there is no way of arriving at the truth.

Lives Lost in War.

"What was the total loss of life in all of the wars? Please publish each amount separately." E. L. O., Flat Rock, N. C.

Such questions are impossible to answer satisfactorily. No one has ever undertaken the huge labor involved in compiling such statistics—and this for the reason they would be of no real value.

Arnold, the Traitor.

"Will you please inform me if Arnold, the traitor, of Revolutionary times, ever became reconciled to his family after he fled to the British camp in 1780?"—N. B., Leetonia, O.

We do not understand there was ever any domestic trouble in his family. His treason took place in 1780. In the spring of 1781 he conducted a plundering expedition into Virginia; in September he was sent to attack New London, to divert Washington from his southward march against Cornwallis. The following winter he went with his wife to London. In 1787 he removed to New Brunswick, and entered into mercantile business with his sons Richard and Henry. In 1791 he returned to London and settled there permanently. His fifth son, James Robertson, entered the engineer service in the British army, became lieutenant general, and was aide-de-camp to both William IV and Queen Victoria, dying in 1854. His seventh son, William Fitch, was a captain in the British army.

Three-Months' Men.

"Did the government press any of the three months volunteers in 1861 for the three-year term, or keep them longer than the term enlisted for?"—T. L. D., Laddonia, Mo.

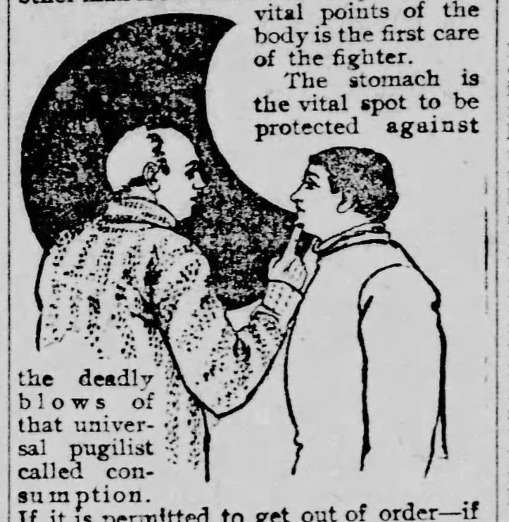
Before the term of the 75,000 volunteers called for three months had expired, the call for 300,000 was issued, and the men generally re-volunteered. The draft did not come until a year or more later. There were times in the civil war when volunteers were held after the term of enlistment had expired, but it was with their consent, we believe. No man with a proper feeling of patriotism would insist on being sent home in the face of the enemy, when asked to remain temporarily.

—"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.

THAT VITAL SPOT.

The prize fighter always aims for the vital spot in the body. When he reaches it, as Fitzsimmons did with Corbett, the other man is knocked out. To protect the vital points of the body is the first care of the fighter.

The stomach is the vital spot to be protected against



the deadly blows of that universal pugilist called consumption. If it is permitted to get out of order—if the blood becomes full of impurities, if the system is allowed to run-down—it won't be long until consumption will find the "opening" and deal its fatal blow. Protect yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the non-alcoholic remedy for the stomach, blood and nerves. Take it for lingering coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak and bleeding lungs. It has cured so many thousands that it will also cure you. Don't under any circumstances permit the medicine dealer to induce you to take some other remedy. There are many substitutes on the market, but none of them possess the power to cure like "Golden Medical Discovery."

"After using about five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my boy seems to be all right," writes Mr. J. W. Price, of Ozark, Monroe Co., Ohio. "He was very bad when I commenced to give him the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The doctors claimed he had consumption and we doctored with them until he was past walking. It has been ten months since he stopped taking your medicine and he is still in good health."

To knock out constipation and biliousness, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

No Wonder.

"The Emperor of China," said Mrs. Darley, who had been reading about the Celestial Empire, "is obliged to fast sixty-four days in each year for the sake of religion."

"It is no wonder that he was anxious to embrace Christianity," added Mr. Darley.—Harper's Bazar.

A Boy's Query.

"You have only had half of the poodle clipped, mamma," said little Tommy.

"Yes, Tommy."

Tommy thought a moment and asked: "Is it so that the warm end of the dog can enjoy the coolness of the other end all the more?"—Detroit Free Press.

Seeking Information

"How did Mrs. Nibber happen to call?"

"She said she saw some one on our porch whom she didn't know, and she came over to find out who it was."—Chicago Record.

Limited Scruples.

"Have you any scruples against entering a saloon?"

"Only those of a financial nature."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Pawing Horse.

Mrs. J. H., Wisconsin: The vice of pawing is, in almost all instances, incurable. It occurs to a great extent in irritable horses. Shackles may sometimes remedy the evil, with a chain sufficiently long to enable the horse to shift his posture, or move in his stall. If they are not taken off at night the horse will seldom lie down. Another way is to put a belt around the horse back of the shoulders. Fasten lines to this, and pass them through rings on a halter down to the fetlocks where they may be strapped. Near the rings on the halter, on the inside, make checks that cannot pass through the rings. The lines should be made taut, so that when the horse begins to paw, he will give his head a shock, and the line from the fastenings to back of the shoulder will teach him that he is hampered. In a majority of instances it is best to dispose of the horse.

Wind Puffs on Ankles.

G. M. S., Illinois: The bursal enlargements of which you speak, on the hind ankles of your mare's legs, are the result of a distended condition of the bursal or synoval sacs which contain the synoval or joint oil. Treatment is seldom resorted to, as they return if the animal is set to hard work. The most intelligent treatment is to bathe the puffs for a week with cold vinegar and salt, a handfull of salt to a quart of vinegar, wrapping the legs tightly after each application with strong muslin over the part affected. After a week's time, rub a little of this on each puff for five days: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well. Wash off every morning with warm water and soap, dry and reapply. After five days, heal with unsalted lard. After healing, wrap the parts affected, placing over each puff a piece of cork. Keep the wrappings on for two weeks.

Lost Three Lambs.

A. F. W., Iowa: The editor judges from your letter that your lambs have died of husk, or verminous bronchitis. This disease results from worms in the air passages. The worm is from one to three inches in length, slender and whitish, like a thread. They are mostly found in the bronchial tubes, and sometimes they are discovered in the lung tissue itself. Often they are matted together in masses, or balls. The disease is prevalent in low, damp situations, or land subject to overflow, and grown with rank grass, after heavy rains, and in the autumn months. How these worms originate is not known. A good thing to dislodge the worms from the bronchial tubes is to put the lambs in a roomy, closed shed, burn sulphur, and let them inhale the fumes. The fumes are generated as follows: Flower of sulphur, one-half pound; wood tar, 1 quart. Burn this in a wide pan or put in the center of the shed. This will be sufficient for a shed 100 feet long and 20 wide. Each lamb should be given the following, recommended by Stewart: Linseed oil, 4 ozs.; spirits of turpentine, one-half drachm; asafoetida, 20 grains. The lambs, when in pasture, should be kept on high ground.

A White Matter Escapes.

C. D. C., Michigan: Your mare is suffering from a disease called leucorrhea. This is catarrh of the vagina, or of the womb, or both. It at times follows difficult posturition, or is almost certain when the afterbirth is retained. There is a white, glutinous chronic discharge. The remedy is to insert a catheter in the womb and draw off the purulent accumulations. Warm (not hot) water should be passed until it comes away clear. Then inject a quart of water in which two teaspoonfulls of carbolic acid have been stirred. After this, wash out twice a day with water, 1 quart; tannic acid, one-half drachm; carbolic acid, 2 teaspoonfuls. Give internally this: Tincture of iron, 1 oz.; tincture of gentian, 1 oz.; water, 10 ozs.; mix and give two tablespoonfuls three times a day. While this is being administered, give a bran mash every day. Let the mare have plenty of grass. If the bowels become too loose stop the mashes for a day or two. If possible call a veterinarian, as he will have the catheter and can do the work properly. To treat the disease right the skill of a practitioner is necessary. The mare should be entirely well before any attempt is made to put her in foal.

Chronic Catarrh.

W. P. B., Pennsylvania: Your mare is suffering from chronic catarrh. For about a week, once a day, put two quarts of bran in a bucket; on this pour a gallon of water, steaming hot. Have a bag open at both ends. Pass one end over the bucket and the other over the mare's nose, after quickly stirring the water and bran. Let the mare inhale the steam. After using the bran and water, bury it in the ground. Rub her neck from jaws to breast with mustard and water in the consistency of thick cream. For eight days give the following mixture: Sulphate of iron, 2 ozs.; pulverized nux vomica, ½ oz. Mix and make into 16 powders. Give one powder mixed with food twice a day. When all the powders have been given, administer this: Sulphate of copper, 2 ozs.; powdered gentian, 3 ozs. Divide into 16 powders. Give one in the food twice a day. If the powders will not be eaten by the animal in food, put the medicine in a pint of water in a bottle. Shake well and give as a drench. After the powders are given, substitute the following: One drachm iodide of potassium dissolved in a bucketful of drinking water, one hour before each meal. If the bowels show constipation, feed freely of warm bran mashes until they work naturally. Place all food on the ground until the animal is well. This will enable the discharge to escape.

Feeding Plymouth Rocks—Pips—Hens Die.

J. J. T., Oregon:—For 12 Plymouth Rocks one quart of grain or its equivalent, is sufficient for a day. If plenty of grass or a little meat is given, one quart is too much. Feed morning and evening. Plymouth Rocks being less energetic than Leghorns, should have their grain scattered in litter, such as leaves or cut straw. Change the feed. Give wheat one day, corn the next and oats the next. Sorghum seed is good for a change. A dough made of wheat bran, boiled, should be given warm twice a week, in the morning. Chip an onion, some cabbage and a little boiled meat in the bran. Make it sufficiently stiff that no water will run out of it when you squeeze it in your hand. A teaspoonful of black pepper and a little salt should be stirred with the bran. Let them have plenty of grit and glass. In winter time cut clover dampened a little, should be given. Also vegetables. The layers and non-layers should be separated. Remember never to give more warm food than the fowls will clean up, as any that is kept over and fed may cause diarrhoea. Regarding pip, it is a dryness of the tongue caused by the fowls breathing through their mouths. There is nothing to be removed from the mouth or under the tongue. It is an effect of disease. It may be the result of top draught in poultry house. Sprinkle a pinch of chlorate of potash down the throat of each affected fowl once a day for three days, and put a teaspoonful of permanganate of potash in each gallon of drinking water for them for four days. You should look out for roup, which spreads rapidly among a flock, and is very destructive. Remove all affected fowls from the others, when this appears. Be sure that your fowls are not attacked by gape worms, instead of pip. Scab on the leg is caused by mites, rubbing the legs with coal oil will kill them, mixed with lard, a teaspoonful of the oil to a gill of lard. Apply once a week. The hens of which you speak died of apoplexy, the result of over-feeding.

Lost Use of Hind Legs—Swelling on Throat.

W. O. P., Michigan: Your hog that has lost the use of his limbs was very likely attacked by rheumatism. Fat hogs will sometimes slip and lose the use of their hind limbs. There is no certainty that it will recover, and if it eats well it should be made ready for the butcher. Give it a full ounce of Epsom salts in bran slops. Repeat after two days' time. Rub small of back with two tablespoonfuls of turpentine. It must be kept in a warm place with plenty of bedding. The sow of which you speak had an attack of influenza. Give her an ounce of Epsom salts in soft feed. After this give 20 drops of tincture of chloride of iron at a dose in drinking water three times a day. If she will not drink the water, sprinkle it on a little cut feed. Continue it for five days. Give her a good quantity of green food. Wash the sores with sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. Keep her warm, and she may gradually return to her milk.

Discharges White, Milky Matter.

W. B., Minnesota: See answer to C. D. C., Michigan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Two Swarms Within Twenty Minutes

Editor Blade Farmstead:—I wish to say to the readers of the Blade that we think it no more out of character for a hive of bees to have twins than a cow. One of our hives sent out two good swarms within 20 minutes this season, near our house, and we had them to wait on. We saw them come out of the same hive.—A. D., Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stock Fattening in Kansas.

Kansas annually fattens vast numbers of cattle and swine (fifty odd million dollars' worth last year), presumably varying somewhat according to the quantity of grain and forage produced during the preceding growing season, although the price of stockers may also often prove considerable of a factor in determining the number to be full-fed. However that may be, Kansas has a much larger supply than usual of the very best meat-producing foods this year, and the all important question now is how it may best be utilized or disposed of. Probably the first proposition to be considered will be the probable profit of sending it to market via the live-stock route, and hence the combination of an immense corn crop abundance of all kinds of forage, and the high price of stock animals, has caused much speculation as to the probable number of cattle and hogs which will be grain-fattened in the state this coming fall and winter.

Realizing the public interest and value of information along this line, Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has made inquiries of leading stock-growers, feeders and farmers, located principally in the foremost corn and stock counties, with a view to ascertaining what, in their judgment, is likely to be done in this direction compared with last year's operations; if stock cattle and hogs are considered too high for probable profit in fattening, with grain and fat stock prices as at present, and what feeders will likely have to pay for corn, delivered in their feed lots, between now and Christmas.

A summing up of the reports received show that in many of the larger cattle counties there is likely to be an increased number fattened over last year, and in others more or less of a decrease, while apparently there is a general scarcity of hogs, and the number for winter-fattening is almost without exception reported less.

Making Vinegar on the Farm.

The making of pure cider vinegar on the farm is not a difficult matter. A little care and attention will enable the farmer to make a barrel for home use, or a larger quantity which should find a ready market in village or city. A first requisite is good cider. When this has passed into the condition of hard cider and been exposed to a temperature of about 70 degrees, it will soon make good vinegar. The barrel should not be quite full of the cider. It should be placed in a dry, warm place, not in the cellar. The barrel should not be disturbed for a time, resting on supports about two feet from the ground for convenience in racking off. Let the barrel remain with the bung out until the first fermentation is over and the cider is clear; then rack off with a rubber hose siphon or an ordinary wooden faucet. Clean the barrel, restore the cider, and store in a fairly warm place for the winter, still leaving the bung out, the barrel not quite full.

If necessary to winter in an ordinary cellar, rack off again in the spring and move out to an open shed, putting a piece of thin cloth over the bunghole to protect from insects, but still admit air. Remember that it is exposure to heat and air that makes vinegar. By the following August a splendid product should be the result. On a large scale, vinegar is made in generators, the cider fermenting to a certain point, when a sample is taken and a test made for alcohol strength. If necessary, it is then run over the generator a second time, and it comes out good vinegar of proper strength for the markets. The methods here given are those employed by successful vinegar manufacturers.—American Agriculturist.

Hay to be Scarce.

The more one travels the more one is impressed with the paucity of the hay supply, even at this date, in the middle west. Some time ago the government's figures on the hay crop of 1899 were discussed in these columns, but perhaps the estimate then made was altogether too high. Even in the richest farming districts of Illinois, no one has hay enough, and some of the largest farms have only raised a sufficiency to last their stock until Christmas. This, too, on farms that as a general thing have hay to sell. When hay is as scarce as this on farms that usually have a large surplus to dispose of, it means that before many months have passed, prices for this indispensable article must reach a famine level. In England, the almost unprecedented drouth in the hay-growing months cut the British crop to a very material extent, and there will before spring be an excellent demand in Liverpool, Glasgow and London for American baled hay. Nowhere does this seem to be much of a surplus—the entire world is short this year on the hay crop. It would therfore seem that those who have hay to buy for the coming winter's consumption, would best contract for it without delay.—Chicago Horseman.

GETTIN' READY.

Yes, Marthy's been a-sailin' roun', fer thar's a heap to do,
The kitchen floor's a-shinin' till it fairly dazzles you;
The ol' extension table's got the extry leaf back in,
En the feather bed's a-waitin' white en slicker en a pin.
The birds air all a-singin', thar's a brightness in the skies,
The pantry shelves air loaded down with angel cake en pies;
En Marthy's face is smilin' when she even thinks o' him,
Fer all the fightin's over, en we're waitin' now for Jim.

He's comin'—breezes whisper it—it's out thar in the air,
En it seems to be a-ringin' thro' the ol' home ev'rywhar;
En we're waitin' with a welcome that'll shorely let him know
We're ez proud to see him comin' ez we wuz t see him go.
He's comin'—Marthy's narvous like—I'm anxious too a bit,
But the best that's on the ol' place you kin bet that boy'll git;
En the ol' trees air a-stretchin' out their coolin' shade to him,
Fer all the fightin's over en we're waitin' now fer Jim.

—Edward Singer, in Farm News.

Equipped for Fame.

"I think," said the Fiji Islander, "that I'll pack up and go to the United States."

"Think you'll make your fortune?"

"I'm sure of it. I'll go straight into politics. Every once in awhile you hear of a man who makes a hit by getting up on a platform and making a speech without his coat on. Then there was the man who became famous by leaving off his socks, and every now and then they stop to take notice of some one simply because he has no collar and necktie."

"Well, what of it?"

"Why, look at me. I never wear any clothes at all."—Washington Star.

To Cure Piles and Female Diseases.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 128, Kokomo, Ind.

FREE HELP FOR WEAK MEN

"CALTHOS"

Prof. Laborde's Marvelous French Cure for Lost Manhood!

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent Absolutely Free by Sealed Mail To All Sufferers.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

The only preparation known to science which really cures Lost Manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is controlled in this country by The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a concern which occupies a high and honorable place in the world of medicine. It is one of the largest and most responsible houses in Cincinnati, as anyone who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Von Mohl Company invites all men suffering from Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Small Parts or Weakness of any nature in the Nerves or Sexual Organs, to send their names and receive a five days' treatment. This will prove the wonderful vitalizing powers of "CALTHOS." After using it five days the sufferers will find new vigor in their organs, new force in their muscles, new blood in their veins, new ambition, and rapid progress toward the buoyant feelings and sensations of younger days.

This liberal free offer is genuine. There is no swindling C. O. D. or Deposit Scheme connected with it. The five days' treatment is sent by sealed mail to all on request, wrapped in a plain package, and full printed instructions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

It doesn't make any difference what caused the weakness—whether bad habits in youth, or excess, or overwork, or business troubles. "CALTHOS" will effect a cure, no matter what big name the disease may be called by doctors.

The Von Mohl Company treats all correspondence in perfect confidence. Under no conditions will it make public the names of the thousands who have written testimonials telling of their restoration to robust manhood after other medicines and appliances have proved worthless. "CALTHOS" is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in those countries have come to be perfect models of strength and vitality. Cures are effected at all ages from twenty to eighty years. There is no case (except where the stage of epilepsy or insanity has been reached) which it will not radically, quickly and permanently cure. Sexual weakness does not cure itself. It grows worse from week to week. Each day aggravates the mental and physical anguish.

Send today for the free five days' trial treatment. If it helps you, more of the medicine can be purchased. If it does not help, no harm is done and no money has been paid out. You can send your name in the full knowledge that it will be kept from all. The "CALTHOS" department of our business is strictly confidential. Address applications for trial treatment, etc., to

THE VON MOHL COMPANY, 218 B, Cincinnati, O. | Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected, Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

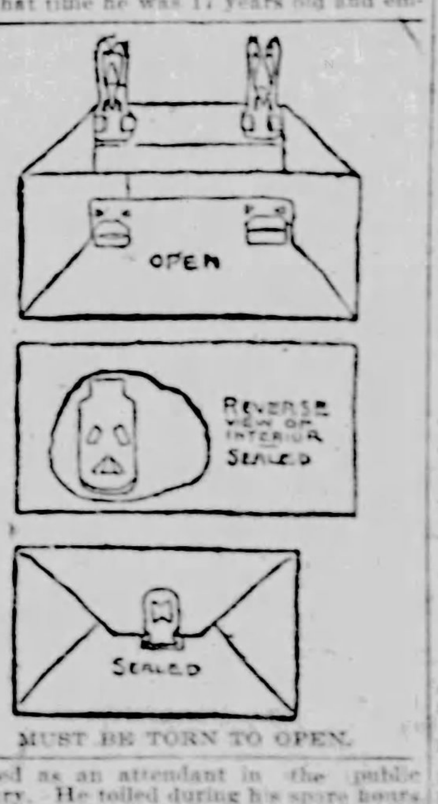
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

DEATH AND A PATENT.

Death arrived one minute too soon for one young inventor to realize his life ambition.

Harrie Simon, of 4531 Vincennes avenue, says the Chicago News, saw an item three years ago to the effect that a much-needed invention was an envelope which could not be opened without being destroyed, mucilage or sealing-wax being no protection against clever mail thieves. At that time he was 17 years old and em-

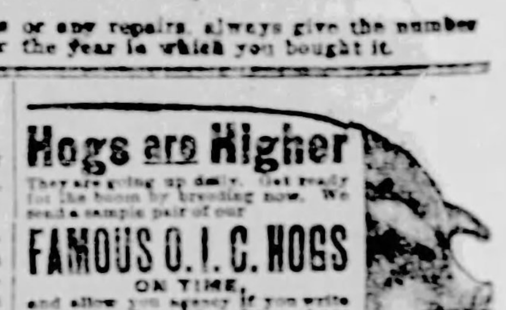


MUST BE TORN TO OPEN.

ployed as an attendant in the public library. He toiled during his spare hours night and day, striving to solve this problem. At last he succeeded.

The invention makes use of strips of very thin steel. One barbed strip fits into another inside the envelope, effectually preventing opening without destroying. An express company promised to adopt the device providing a patent was secured and arrangements made to manufacture the envelope.

The entire family waited long for the patent to arrive. The hard work had brought consumption upon the young inventor. Not long ago he died. Just as he expired the door-bell rang. It was the postman with the long-delayed patent which became the boy's legacy to his parents.



WHAT SEED SHALL WE SOW?

A wonderful thing is a seed,
The one thing deathless forever;
The one thing changeless—utterly true,
Forever old forever new,
And fickle and faithless never.
Plant blessings, blessings will bloom;
Plant hate, and hate will grow;
You can sow to-day, to-morrow will bring
The blossom that proves what sort of thing

—New York Tribune.

Their Contributions.

An exchange chronicles this distressing experience, which is perhaps not so rare as it was painful:

"Were there no servants in the intelligence office?" asked the wife.

"It was full of 'em," returned the lonely husband, "but they had all worked for us before."

Did Not Claim Them.

Summer Boarder—I thought you wrote me that you had no mosquitoes.

Joshua Hay—Wall, I hain't. Thair be more or less of 'em erround here, but I don't claim 'em.—Ohio State Journal.

FORTUNES IN HARD WOODS

BIG ADVANCE IN THEIR VALUES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Chicago Now Offers the Largest Consuming Market in the World—Where They Come From.

Had speculators in grain and stocks cast their eyes around the horizon they could not have failed to see the skyward flight of the price of hard wood during the past year and reaped a fortune, says the Chicago Chronicle. All kinds of hard wood have risen steadily in value, the average increase being about 20 per cent, but the remarkable increase has been in quarter sawed white oak, which has almost doubled its value of twelve months ago. So great has been the general demand that at times the dealers have found much difficulty in fulfilling the requirements which were based upon increasing demand in every branch of wood-working industry and business and in the desire for better finishings in buildings.

The hard wood business has increased to such mammoth proportions in the past decade that Chicago is unquestionably the largest consuming market in the world. While large quantities are shipped to Europe the amount exported bears but a small proportion to the whole, leaving nearly all for manufacturing plants within the city's boundaries.

The receipts so far this year indicates that by January there will have been placed in the forty different yards fully 1,200,000,000 feet, valued at upward of $20,000,000. It is gathered from all parts of the world, for every country as well as every state in the United States is drawn upon for the best it has to give. The lumber comes in vessels and by rail. If it were all brought on cars, fully 100,000 of them would be needed, making a solid train 650 miles long. If the planks were laid end to end they would reach 246,000 miles or ten times around the world or reach to the moon.

The largest consumers of this vast amount of hard wood are the 310 furniture factories, the many piano and organ makers the Deering and McCormick agricultural machine manufacturers, the Pullman palace car works and the building interests. An inventory completed a week ago showed 30,000,000 feet in stock at the Pullman yards. The largest shipments have been received from the north by the Keith Lumber Company, which has frequently had a propeller and three vessels in tow, carrying 2,000,000 feet.

European demand for black walnut takes nearly all of the limited supply of that wood, leaving only enough to meet the piano and organ requirements. Indiana and Ohio, the best forest states in the country, wasted more of this valuable wood in rail fences and in fires than the value of the remainder of their trees and those states are now being scoured for the rails, which can be made into table legs and similar pieces. One tree near Goshen, Ind., recently sold for $5,000, and 80 trees brought $20,000. Four trees shipped to Europe brought $10,000. The Indiana sycamore is valuable, finishing in bright red with bird's-eye dots. It is used mostly for small fancy boxes. White walnut is used mostly for carvings for churches and finishing for expensive residences. Butternut and chestnut form most of the coffins.

The oaks are the most generally used. These woods, when quarter sawed, present beautiful flakes and waves and can be stained to any desired shade. Interior house finishings, cabinets, furniture, railway coaches and boats draw heavily upon the supply, and in the last five years Europe has shown great admiration of its beauties. English oak is imported on a small scale for veneers. Red oak is a favorite with many on account of its color. When quarter sawed it shows almost as pretty as the other oaks, but is coarser in grain.

Mahogany is imported from Cuba and Central and South America. The Nicaragua and San Juan woods are the best. Sleeping cars, piano cases, fine furniture and interior trimmings exhaust the supply. Its deep red grows richer with age, as does the cherry, of which an increasing amount of the finest furniture and trimmings is annually being made.

California redwood is too soft for furniture, but makes handsome panels. Red gum has a soft, velvety finish, and is rapidly regaining lost prestige, its treatment now preventing warping. It comes from Arkansas, which state also produces the satin walnut. The European demand for both is growing. Red birch or American mahogany is curly and gives a soft satin-like finish that makes it largely called for in fine furniture and interior finishing. Cypress is called for mostly in house finishing and water tanks for railways, house tops, distilleries and breweries. Ash forms the bulk of hard wood shipments and is used in cheap house finishing and cheap furniture. Its strength is required in agricultural machinery, railway cars and in everything where a strong frame is needed, and nearly all of the supply goes to meet these demands. Georgia pine is used in cheap interior finishing. It has a large leaf, and when well finished appears well. Europe is calling for white pine for white interiors. Hickory is expensive and scarce. It is the best material for tool handles and bracing where great strength is wanted. Persimmon goes mostly to Europe for shuttles, and of locust is made the pins that hold the glass non-conductors on telegraph poles.

Nature never produced a family that it did not produce peculiar exceptions that have engaged first the wonderment and then the deepest thought of scientists. These exceptions are called freaks, and among the freaks of nature are placed the most beautiful of the woods, known as the curly specimens. They are usually found on the edge of the forest, and, for some reason, are dwarfed, gnarled and crooked. Many causes have been advanced for these freaks, but none have been generally accepted as the true reason. In this class are placed the curly walnuts and birch, maple and the bird's-eye maple. All these kinds are generally known, but the freak is found in all varieties. They are rare and command high prices. In the maple the color is white and takes a rich finish. They are put in the expensive furniture and cabinets and pianos. While holly and maple are used mostly in inlaying, as are the satinwood from Porto Rico, the cocobola from the Indian ocean, the joa from the Pacific ocean, and the primavera and rosewood from Asia, the latter also being used for pianos and expensive finishing and inlaying. It is a beautiful wood, but is defective, frequently splitting from the heart.

Teak, of which Noah is believed to have built the ark, comes from Asia in small quantities. The largest consumer is the government. It is a soft, spongy wood, and by reason of its resistance to fire is used in war vessels. It presents a good dark appearance when well finished. In trade it is considered a novelty, and is used mostly for inlaying and a small quantity for finishing interiors.

Why He Was Jilted.

"Poor Dawson! He's been jilted."

"Jilted? Dawson?"

"Yes, jilted. He went fishing with Miss Higgins, his fiance, and when he baited her hook she called him a brute for having no sympathy for the poor worm; and when, the next day, he refused to bait her hook she said he didn't love her."—Harper's Bazar.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 92,649]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—MRS. DELLA REMICKER, RENSSELAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

WILL ON A SHOE.

Among the effects left by Henry Mahlon, an aged sea captain who died recently at Plymouth, Pa., was a shoe having his will written upon the sole, while on the heel was his photograph, in place of a signature. The text reads as follows:

"Plymouth, May 4, 1892.—To whom it may concern: All my estate, including my deposits in the banks, I leave to my grandson, Walter Mahlon, providing he does not marry before the age of 25. In case of his marriage before this time, the

MR. MAHLON'S WILL.

above mentioned is to be used by the state for charitable purposes. Yours faithfully."

The person referred to in the will is only 9 years of age now, and the estate and deposits mentioned are mysteries to the sea captain's relatives. The man was noted for his practical jokes, and it is thought that he left this one to live after him.

PUNISHED ENOUGH.

A lady who lives in one of the northern suburbs went to her minister recently asking for advice about her youngest son, says the Chicago News. "He is simply incorrigible, and I give him up in despair," she exclaimed with tears in her voice.

"What has he been doing this time?" the minister inquired.

"I'll tell you the facts in the case and

CARRIED IT WITH HIM.

you may judge for yourself as to my chances of doing anything more to make him a better boy," the mother replied.

"This morning I ordered an especially fine bunch of bananas of my grocer, and upon their arrival told Johnny that he could select one nice one and have it all to himself, but that he must put the rest away in the pantry."

"And then, doctor, what do you suppose the boy did? He not only ate the banana I gave him, but all the rest of the bunch also. Now what shall I do to him?"

"It strikes me, madam," answered the minister in a judicial tone of voice, "that the youth already carries his punishment around with him."

That Long-Forgotten Picture.

"John Billus, I found this photograph in the inside pocket of an old vest of yours hanging up in the closet. I'd like an explanation. Whose is it?"

"Can't you see it's an old picture, Maria? What's the use of stirring up memories that—"

"I want to know whose picture that is."

"Rather a pleasant-faced girl, isn't she?"

"I want to know her name."

"No jealous fury in that countenance, is there?"

"Whose is it?"

"It's a portrait of a girl I used to think a great deal of, and—"

"Her name, sir?"

"Well, you sat for it yourself, Maria, about nineteen years ago; but, to tell the truth, I always did think the 'pleasing expression' was a little overdone. Put on your spectacles and look at it again, and then compare it with the reflection in that mirror over there and see—what are you getting mad about?"

An Exception.

"It is better to laugh than to cry," said the young and innocent girl, brightly.

"Not if you are trying to manage a husband," said the woman.—Indianapolis Journal.

New Marriage Law in Massachusetts.

A new law has just gone into effect in Massachusetts forbidding the performance of the marriage ceremony by justices of the peace unless they have been specially designated for that purpose.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

An interest born of wonderment that such a type of life is to be found in the United States attaches itself to the stories which show the character of the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee. Charles Egbert Craddock brought before the reader most vivid pictures of the great Smoky Mountains—pictures wild, wierd and fascinating—and some of the best work done by John Fox, Jr., has been in the same direction. A Mountain Europa, published by the Harpers, is his latest. It is short and crisp, for while throughout the reader feels as if in the midst of stirring events, in reality, there is naught but a thrilling episode in the lives of three persons, occurring amid the mighty solitudes of the rugged mountains.

The hero is a young man who was suddenly summoned home from a careless, happy life in Germany by his father's failure in business. Out of the financial wreck there was one resource. Just after the war his father had purchased some mineral lands in the middle South, and thither Clayton wended his way to see what could be done for their development.

It is a brilliant story, made up of a series of rapidly passing pictures that bring it to its inevitable ending, possessing in reality more of the characteristics of a short story than of a novel.

Another story comes from the pen of E. W. Hornung, entitled Dead Men Tell No Tales, a title gruesome enough to accord with the adventures herein related. The inevitable gentlemanly villain which this author excels in describing, is present, as also several other villains who seem to possess no characteristics that name them other than beast of prey, so devoid of all human feelings for their fellows do they seem. The talent which Mr. Hornung displays in depicting villains might, it seems, be better turned into other channels, for beyond a sort of shuddering fascination which his style produces, no one can read such stories without being the worse for it, in that they leave strongly-drawn pictures of evil imprinted upon the mind.

Dead Men Tell No Tales is published by the Scribners.

Something more than a book for students who are beginning a serious study of literature is one entitled The Development of the English Novel, by Professor Wilbur L. Cross, which has recently been published by the Macmillan company. It is not in any way a pretentious volume, but while giving the information that the general reader is looking for, it does more than this by its critical analyses and its reckoning of the various influences which underlie a given phase of fiction and produce its development.

The author, proceeding upon this basis, the truth of which a little thought makes apparent, shows how, in the development of the English novel the pendulum has swung from side to side, by taking up and considering the worth of the different writers who have had a determining influence upon literature. He has done this most impartially, preserving his dispassionate attitude throughout. One might wish at times that he had reached farther towards the ideal, as in the Arthurian romances which undoubtedly had their origin in far away symbolical teachings. Then again, the realist might feel that due weight is not always given to the effect of realism upon the advancement of the character of the novel. Both, however, will acknowledge that as a whole a very clear picture has been given of the way in which the English novel of to-day has been reached, and in English is included in his view the American as well.

However much the reader may differ with Prof. Cross in his summing up of some writers, the volume must be acknowledged to be the fruit of careful thought and study, containing in its 300 pages a great deal of valuable suggestions and information.

A very peculiar set of stories by Oscar Fay Adams is published by L. C. Page & Company, of Boston. It is entitled The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment, which is the name of the opening story of the series. Others follow but all have for the principal character these dignitaries of the church. Evidently the author does not hold the office in deep reverence, as each one places the hero in some position which shows how much of human nature he possesses. In the first it is evident that jealousy is as potent in the breast of a bishop to make him do unworthy things as in that of any of the world's people.

Others of the stories are The Trials of a Retired Bishop; A Night With William Wykeham; The Discontented Bishop; and The Serious Dilemma of the Bishop of Oklaho. They are all fairly well told, and are decidedly out of the ordinary vein as a collection.

A volume of stories by Julian Ralph leads off with that most amusing one, A Prince of Georgia, which appeared some time ago in Harper's Magazine. It is a very good natured satire upon the tendency of American girls to be won by a title, and it also shows how the sound, comon sense of an American woman managed to close what might have been a serious love affair. The story is charmingly told and is very prettily illustrated.

In L. McManus' new novel, "Lally of the Brigade," the hero defines his character in the very outset by this sentence: "There was gold in my pocket and youth in my veins, and I felt that indifference to fate which makes a man for a time as strong as a god."

The story is laid in the time of the war of the Spanish succession, when the armies of Louis XIV and the Austrian emperor were contending for possession of the Italian provinces. The French, under Marshal Vallaroy, upheld the claim of the king's grandson, Philip, while the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, supported that of the Archduke Charles. Taken as a whole, it is a book which, though it carries no particular "motif," is very interesting, and depicts the nobility that lies beneath varied personalities. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Those who like this sort of verse will find something to please them in Lays of Chinatown and Other Verses, by George Macdonald Major. He claims no delicacy of rhyme or thought but one cannot help wondering why he takes—as he has done in many of these verses—the seamy side of life for subjects for poetical expression. He makes "no apology for what may seem brutal," and it is just as well that he does not.

Some of these verses are strong, all perhaps, have the quality of sincerity, and there are a few that are fine and with a true poetic insight. The author draws a very amusing contrast between Chinatown Unvisited and Chinatown Visited, which they who have gone through the home of the Celestials will heartily appreciate.

The book is published by H. Ingalls Kimball, New York.

G. P. Dillingham Co. publish a novel entitled The Man Who Dared, by John P. Ritter. It is a tale of the French Revolution, of those terrible days when there was danger for all and safety for none. Many of those persons with whom history has made us familiar figure in the events described, notably Robespierre with whose downfall the book closes.

A pretty love story runs through the narrative, in which the hero is made, through his devotion to Madamoiselle Vauban, to undertake the ruin of Robespierre, and it is through his machinations that the leader is finally brought to bay. There is a little uncertainty to the casual reader as to why the ehro surrenders himself to almost certain death, the motive not being at first glance quite clear, but as a whole the story is very interesting to all who like historical plots.

Mrs. Lattimer has writen a volume entitled "Judea, from Cyrus to Titus 537 B. C.—70 A. D." This author, who has proved herself a most agreeable writer, has undertaken a record of the political and religious experiences of the Jewish people for 600 years, without bias toward any particular school of Biblical criticism. A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish the work.

The American Jewish Year Book 5660, edited by Cyrus Adler, comes from the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. This work, which covers the time from September 5, 1899, to September 5, 1900, contains a Directory for the Jewish people, in addition to the usual contents of such works. The original intent of the volume, the editor says, was to supply information as to the hour of the commencement of the Sabbath, but, owing to the extent of the country, this was found impracticable, and its scope had to be limited somewhat. A cursory examination of the Directory as well as of the list of Jewish periodicals, will, he thinks, convince the most pessimistic that Jewish ideals have a strong hold upon Jewish people. This is the first issue of the kind in America.

Little Peterkin Vandike, is the name of a pretty book for children, published by L. C. Page and Company, Boston. This story of Peterkin's famous poetry party was written by Charles Stuart Pratt, and illustrated by L. J. Bridgman.

It was the summer that he was ten years old when the events described here happened. He was fond of poetry and could remember that when he could not remember nine times seven. Having heard from his elders a great deal about poetry parties he resolved to have one himself and challenged his Uncle Jack to help him. And this was the way the events so prettily described in these pages chanced to occur.

The little volume belongs to the Cozy Corner series and is a worthy member.

The present year, 1899, is the centennial of the death of Washington; it is also the third centennial of the birth of Cromwell. The directors of the Old South Work have recently published, as No. 99 in their valuable series of Old South leaflets, Washington's Letters on the Constitution. They now publish, as No. 100 of the series, Robert Browne's famous old treatise, "Reformation Without Tarrying for Any." It was in this treatise, first printed at Middleburg in Holland in 1582, when Browne was in exile, that the doctrines of Congregationalism, or Independence, were first expounded to the modern world. It is proper to call Robert Browne the first Independent. The Pilgrim Fathers, who were Independents, were long called Brownists, after him; and the polity which he expounded became in due time the polity of Cromwell and the men of the Commonwealth. The political significance and influence of Independency in the seventeenth century were as great as its religious significance; and this, Cromwell's centennial, is a fitting year for the republication of a work which was so potential in the production of the English Commonwealth and the planting of New England as Robert Browne's famous old "Reformation Without Tarrying for Any." It well rounds out the first hundred of the Old South leaflets.

With this comes a reprint of The First Independent, by Edwin D. Mead, from the New England Magazine.

Directors of the Old South Work, Boston, Mass.

Books Received.

Yachting Wrinkles. By Captain A. J. Kenealy. Outing Publishing Co., New York.

One Hundred Mushroom Recipes. By Kate Sargeant. Charles Orr, Cleveland, Ohio.

Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. By Ephraim Emerton, Ph. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

From the Macmillan Company, New York:

The Development of the English Novel. By Wilbur L. Cross. $1.50.

Some Principles of Literary Criticism. By C. T. Winchester. $1.50; and

The Ralstons. By F. Marion Crawford. $1.00.

The Daggar and the Cross. By Joseph Hatton. R. F. Fenno & Company, New York.

What a Young Husband Ought to Know. By Sylvanus Stall, D. D. Vir Publishing Company. $1.00.

Rupert's Ambition. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

From Harper and Brothers:

A Mountain Europa. By John Fox, Jr. $1.25; and

Life of General Nathan Bedford Forest. $4.00.

Cyclic Law. By Thomas E. Reed, M. D. Published by the author, Middleton, Ohio.

Verses, by J. C. L. Clark. Published for the author by Wm. H. Benson, Clinton, Mass.

From Cassell and Company, New York: Nathan the Wise. From the German of Loessing;

Pope's Essay on Man and Other Poems; and

Voyages and Travels of Marco Palo. Each 10 cents.

SUSPECTED "BEST MAN".

A Chicago minister who is very popular among marrying folk recently met a man for whom he had performed the marriage ceremony several years before.

"Do you remember marrying me?" the smiling man asked him.

"Certainly I do," responded the minister.

"Well, now, doctor, I know it's a deli-

NOT A RED CENT.

cate question, but did you ever receive any remuneration for that service?"

The reverend gentleman hesitated, cleared his throat and then blurted out:

"Not a red cent."

Then his questioner smote his palm with the other fist, and exclaimed:

"I feared as much. Do you know, we have had good reason to suspect that best man ever since?"

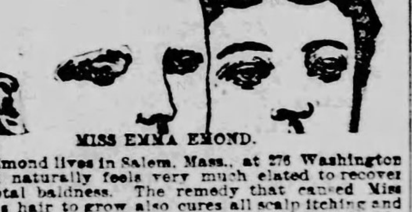
"You May Bend the Sapling, but Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure. That is the resaon why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself—in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of poor blood, weak stomach or disordered liver or kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

Was Devoid of Hair

What a Free Trial Package of a Remedy Did for Her.



MISS EMMA EMOND.

Miss Emond lives in Salem, Mass., at 276 Washington St., and naturally feels very much elated to recover from total baldness. The remedy that caused Miss Emond's hair to grow also cures all scalp itching and diseases, removes dandruff and keeps the hair and scalp healthy and vigorous. Trial packages are mailed free to all who write to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 116 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNFURLED THE FLAG.

The Young Woman Who Raised the Stars and Stripes in Porto Rico.

A very interesting young woman is the guest of Mrs. Daniel Byrne in Brooklyn, says the New York Herald. She is Miss Carmen d'Antonsanti, daughter of the late Mr. d'Antonsanti, who was a native Porto Rican, but a naturalized American citizen, and at one time a well known resident of Staten island. He owned a large sugar plantation in Porto Rico and spent most of his time there.

Miss Carmen d'Antonsanti is a tall and handsome brunette. She speaks English perfectly.

To this young woman belongs the distinction of having provided the first

CARMEN D'ANTONSANTI.

American flag raised over a municipal building in Porto Rico after the investment of the island by United States troops. Speaking of this incident and of adventures which led up to it, Miss d'Antonsanti said:

"Among my personal effects was an American flag, made of silk, about five feet long and perhaps three and a half feet wide. This flag I had taken from Brooklyn, after leaving school, and I was very proud of it. It had been used as a decoration of one of the rooms in our house in Ponce, and many persons, including several Spanish officers, had seen and admired it.

"Of, course, when it became necessary to flee from Ponce we were forced to decide quickly what articles to take with us, and my first thought was of the flag. To carry it openly was out of the question, and to attempt to conceal it seemed almost as hazardous. But a happy thought struck me. Why not sew the flag to the lining of my petticoat? And that is precisely what I did.

"We reached my uncle's house safely, and remained there quietly and without special incident, until news came of the landing of American troops in Ponce, and of the withdrawal of the Spaniards almost without the firing of a shot. Then it was that without a moment's hesitation I cut loose the flag, and, having made it fast to an improvised staff, set off, with others of the family, for Ponce. We had gone but a little way when we met with a flying column of American soldiers, who had been sent out to reconnoiter and to assure the country people of the good intentions of the Americans.

"At first sight of the soldiers, who proved to be detachments of Kentucky and Wisconsin regiments, I unfurled the flag and waved it frantically. The scene that followed was so indescribably thrilling that I shall never forget it. Officers flocked about me, asking all sorts of questions, and the men in the ranks cheered and sang.

"The commanding officer confirmed all the good news we had heard back in the mountains, and urged me to hasten on to the city, tendering me an escort, and informing me that the flag lieutenant was preparing to raise the colors over the public buildings, and suggesting that he might be glad to have the use of my flag.

"This turned out to be the case. The lieutenant had brought ashore a number of flags, but all of them had been disposed of before he had reached the the city hall. He greeted me cordially and the instant he espied my flag exclaimed, 'Where did you find that beautiful flag? Do you know, it is just what I have been searching for in vain? Please let me have it to raise over the city hall.'

"A few minutes later the flag I brought from Brooklyn was proudly floating in the breeze from a tall staff which for years and years before had known only the red and yellow colors of Castile. There was a tremendous crowd in the street and plaza, made up of American soldiers and townspeople, and the cheering which greeted the hoisting of my little flag was tumultuous. The soldiers formally saluted it, and the regimental band played 'The Star Spangled Banner.'

"Although my little flag answered the temporary purpose for which it was intended, it really was ridiculous to see it snapping in the breeze at so great an elevation; it looked so tiny and insignificant, seeming not larger than a bandanna handkerchief. But it was kept flying for several days, until a larger one was procured from one of the ships of the fleet. I have had several offers for the flag, but money would not tempt me to part with it. I have had it appropriately inscribed and framed, and hope to keep it as long as I live."

TOO MUCH SERVICE.

There is too much service in our sleeping and parlor cars, or perhaps one should say, too many servants for the amount of service performed. Either the porter or the conductor might be abolished. The newsboy with newspapers, books, fruit and candy, would not be sadly missed, although he might be allowed to sell his goods from the station platform. From that position he would be an advantage and might add to his list of wares drinking water which one might feel assured contained no typhoid germs. The iced-water tank on American trains is more and more left unused by wise travelers. But the transfer agent, who walks from car to car to arrange for the delivery of baggage, will always be a convenience under our present checking system.—Scribner's.

He May Return.

"There goes a man," said the railway magnate, "who surprised me this morning."

"How did he succeed in doing that?"

"Came into my office and confidentially informed me that he had been interested in my progress for a long time; that he had at the very start predicted a brilliant future for me, and said that I was more than fulfilling his extravagant early expectations."

"Well?"

"Well, after all that he left without asking me for a pass to anywhere."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Plenty of That Kind.

"There are very few women orators aren't there?"

"Why, I don't know. I had the impression that the majority of women were great talkers."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Good Stopping Point.

The Gentleman from Chicago—Stranger, can you tell me where is a good place to stop at?

The Citizen of Boston—Just before the "at." Good day, sir.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 2, OCTOBER 8, 1899.

Haman's Plot Against the Jews.

Esther iii:1-11. Read chaps. i-iii. Memory verses, 5-6.

Golden Text: If God be for us, who can be against us?—Rom. viii:31.

1. After these things did King Ahasuerus promote Haman the son of Hammedatha the Agagite, and advanced him, above all the princes that were with him.

2. And all the king's servants, that were in the king's gate, bowed and reverenced Haman: for the king had so commanded concerning him. But Mardecai bowed not, nor did him reverence.

3. Then the king's servants, which were in the king's gate, said unto Mordecai, Why transgressest thou the king's commandment?

4. Now it came to pass, when they spake daily unto him, and he hearkened not unto them, that they told Haman, to see whether Mordecai's matters would stand: for he had told them that he was a Jew.

5. And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wrath.

6. And he thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone; for they had showed him the people of Mordecai; wherefore Haman sought to destroy all the Jews that were throughout the whole kingdom of Ahasuerus, even the people of Mordecai.

7. In the first month, that is, the month Nisan, in the twelfth year of King Ahasuerus, they cast Pur, that is, the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month, to the twelfth month, that is, the month Adar.

8. And Haman said unto King Ahasuerus, There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom; and their laws are diverse from all people; neither keep they the king's laws: therefore it is not for the king's profit to suffer them.

9. If it please the king, let it be written that they may be destroyed: and I will pay ten thousand talents of silver to the hands of those that have the charge of the business, to bring it into the king's treasuries.

10. And the king took his ring from his hand, and gave it unto Haman the son of Hammedatha the Agagite, the Jews' enemy.

11. And the king said unto Haman, The silver is given to thee, the people also, to do with them as it seemeth good to thee.

Illustrative Applications.

After these things did King Ahasuerus promote Haman (v. 1). Why, we do not know. Everything looks as though it were simply the freak of an Oriental despot. So sudden prosperity had come to Haman. And Haman is an illustration of the frequent danger and meanness of a sudden uplifting. A prosperity which has been toiled for, which is the result of patient and long endeavor, is not so dangerous. Through the labor and waiting for it, one is apter to have acquired the character for its wise using. If sudden fortune of any sort should come to you, do not let it make a balloon of you, as it did Haman, who became swollen with vanity and the drifting sport of senseless and evil whims.

And all the king's servants, that were in the king's gate, bowed down, and did reverence to Haman; for the king had so commanded concerning him (v. 2).

> "Let the candid tongue lick absurd pomp,
> And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
> Where thrift may follow fawning."

But Mordecai bowed not down, nor did him reverence. No, Mordecai would not. He stood aloof from the herd of flatterers. Get strengthening of the higher in you from this vision of a manly man.

For he had told them that he was a Jew (v. 4). And so there was evidently a conscientious and religious reason for this brave refusal of Mordecai's. Without doubt, the sort of prostration the king and Haman demanded involved such elements of apparent worship that Mordecai ought not, as one loyal to Jehovah, make it. Therefore he would not. He dared mighty risks in his refusal,—the safety of Esther, the maliciousness of Haman, the quick death sentence of the despotic king. Notwithstanding, he would not. The lordship of conscience, the calm courage of conviction,—let Mordecai teach you these. Yet do not press this splendid example of Mordecai unduly. Do not appear singular simply for the sake of being singular. That is a foolish feeding of your own petty pride. If there were not a nobly conscientious reason behind Mordecai's refusal, his refusal was folly. Do as others do when conscientiously you can. Proper deference to custom, where no principle is involved, is always right. And do not let your conscience get snarled about a mere whim. Long ago I knew a man who would not wear a collar. Though everybody else did, he would not. He said a collar was useless, therefore wrong; therefore he conscientiously struck at collars, and went about meanly unkempt. Any sane person can see that that was the conscientiousness of whim, and not of principle. But behind Mordecai's refusel there was genuine principle. That brave avowal of himself as Jew, worshipper of Jehovah, shows this. So Mordecai was an ancient Luther. Be you a modern one where genuine principle is concerned. Dare to say, whatever the consequences, for the sake of the truth you know and love: "Here I stand. I can do no otherwise. God will help me. Amen."

And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not down, nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wrath. But he thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone . . . wherefore Haman sought to destroy all the Jews that were throughout the whole kingdom of Ahasuerus, even the people of Mordecai (verses 5, 6). Have you never heard speech something like this?—"I'll cut him and his whole family." "I'll never have anything more to do with her, or any of her set." I won't be friend to him, nor to any one who is his friend." Some one, you think, has injured you, therefore you will wreak your vengeance not only on the injurer himself, but also, and as far as you can, on all connected with him. Is not that, after all, the precise spirit of Haman, who would smite, not only Mordecai the Jew, but all Jews with him? Whence does such really fiendish spirit get its breath and power? Why, from your own selfishness, your overweening self-love! You are so big, grand, great—at least in your own eyes—that, being injured, as you imagine, you will in turn do such wide injury as shall adequately set forth and magnify your greatness. Contrast with this Christ's command of patience and forgiveness. How utterly obeying Christ annihilates all such pitiless and wide and wrong revenge! Who had you better be like—Haman or Jesus?

Neither keep they the king's laws (verse 8). How devastating hate will lend itself to lying exaggeration! The Jews are law-abiding people. The one Jew, Mordecai, had refused—and for right reason—obedience to the one command of prostration to Haman. Yet Haman charges entire disobedience upon the entire people. But when you have been pitilessly and wrongly angry, have you never even maliciously exaggerated?

And I will pay ten thousand talents of silver . . . into the king's treasuries (verse 9). What will not a man pay for the satisfaction of revenge, and how revenge will meanly stoop to bribery!

And the king took his ring . . . and gave it unto Haman . . . the Jew's enemy (verse 10).

> "Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,
> Yet that scaffold sways the Future, and, behind the dim unknown,
> Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own."

—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Generalship.

"We are lost!" exclaimed the Filipino.

"Sure?" asked the officer, looking up with a sudden expression of hope.

"Absolutely. I don't see how we are going to find our way out of this trackless wilderness."

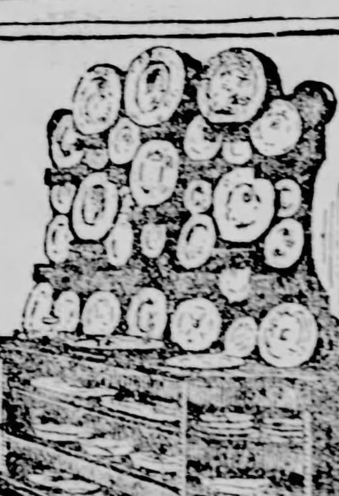
"That isn't the question. Can you give me any guarantee that the Americans aren't going to find their way in?"—Washington Star.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

THE PLATE BOY.

Whenever a dinner party is given nowadays it is in the code of fashion for the hostess to order on view all her beautiful plate, gold and silver, not so much for actual table use as for display and the ornamentation of her dining room. Now, the ordinary long, low Georgian, or what we call colonial, sideboard of mahogany is not well suited for this, so that some women who do not only own splendid silver services, but whose husbands have



A PLATE BOY.

won with their yachts and received from corporations beautiful gifts of plate, require special sideboards on which to exhibit their glittering hoards.

For this purpose in black carved oak Jacobean plate boys, with sheives rising nearly to the ceiling, are being especially built and so placed in handsome dining rooms that the light from many-branched candelabrum can fall effectively on the tiers of almost Nibelungen richness. Mrs. Bradley Martin was one of the first women in America to use a plate boy, and she introduced one at her dinner parties last winter. Hers was of richly carved fumed oak, a genuine King James or Charles piece, and its top shelf nearly touched the dining room ceiling. Those of her wealthy friends who this winter will follow her initiative are some of them having their plate boys built of any simple wood and then entirely covered in ruby red velvet, against which the plate will show as effectively and certainly at much less expense than on the lofty oak shelves.

SEEING HIS NAME IN PRINT

But His Little Ruse Didn't Result in an Eulogy.

"Some people are so crazy to see their names in print," said an amateur cynic to the New Orleans Times-Democrat the other day, "that they would be willing to die if they could only read their death notices."

"Did you ever actually know of a case of that kind?" asked an old reporter in the group.

"I can't say I ever did," replied the amateur cynic.

"Well, I have," said the reporter. "The star actor in the little affair was a lumberman, and a pretty well known lumberman, too. He doesn't live hereabouts now, and I suppose it would be safe to tell the story. This lumberman conceived the idea that he was a very valuable and popular citizen in the community where he lived. The hallucination was unshared by any of his fellow beings, but it had such a firm hold on his mind that on one occasion, when he was in New York, he decided to wire home that he had been found dead, merely to get a chance to peruse the eulogies he felt certain would appear in the local papers. He intended, of course, to telegraph later on that it was all a mistake.

"Well, he sent the first message, signing some fictitious name, and awaited developments. In a couple of days the local papers came to hand, and when he read them he nearly had a fit. They had at once adopted the theory that he died from the results of a big spree, and printed a spicy resume of his past career to support the hypothesis. They also intimated that the community could struggle along very nicely without him. After he had digested these pleasing tributes he concluded not to send the other telegram, but to return in person and pay his respects to the editors. I forget which licked but the affair was the talk of the section for months, and effectually cured the lumberman of any hungering for newspaper notoriety. By the way, this yarn is letter true. The incident occurred over in Texas."

A "MELICAN DRUNK."

Hong Tong, who had been attending the celebration of mystic rites of masonry, says the Chicago News, attempted to board an "L" train on his way home. He was in a slightly hilarious mood and something impelled him to climb up one of the iron pillars that support the roof of the station. Other passengers clung to his legs and induced him to descend, but his eccentricities were by no means over.

He next took off his sandals and with a wild yell hurled them at the headlight of an approaching motor car which

FACED THE HEADLIGHT.

seemed to exasperate him. Then, with another shout, he sprang upon the track and faced the engine, daring it to do its worst. As the engine was about to run him down, he jumped aside with a mocking laugh.

When he got tired of risking his life, he climbed on the platform and threw his hat into the ticket man's window. This was a signal for four railroad employes to spring upon and seize him. They threw him down and sat on his chest, tying him to the exit gate by his cue.

When a policeman cross-examined him he explained that he had "tlied to get dlunk like Melican man."

Equipped for the Future.

The Lost Creek Lyre prints this as an epitaph carved upon the wooden headboard over the grave of a recent citizen of that camp:

> "Here rest the premature remains of Maricopa Jim,
> Who as a chronic liar we suspended from a limb;
> We sunk him with his boots on, fully realizing that
> He'll get no golden slippers in the clime where he is at."

—Denver Post.

His Worst.

She—Have you ever acted in private theatricals?

He—No, the worst disgrace that ever happened to me was getting arrested for staying up all night and working a tick-tack on a deaf man's door.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, [illegible] First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

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Love.

"I saw a love of a bonnet to-day!" exclaimed the woman.

The man, her husband, gasped for breath; great beads of perspiration gathered upon his brow; his knees smote together.

"Of course you bought it?" he faltered, his voice trembling with emotion.

Oh, no, it was merely a platonic love!" replied the woman, not unbrightly, perhaps.—Detroit Journal.

Away Off.

Yeast—The north pole seems to be away off, doesn't it?

Crimsonbeak—Yes; and so do the fellows who think they can find it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Savagery.

Mr. Wickwire—Savages never snore.

Mrs. Wickwire—No, the people who listen to snoring are the ones who get savage.—Indianapolis Journal.

Belated Knowledge.

"Pa, did you know ma long before you married her?"

"No, my boy; I didn't know her until long after."—Tit-Bits.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 165,000

SENATOR FORAKER'S POSITION.

Senator Foraker, in his speech at Hamilton on last Friday evening, put an end to the efforts of the Democratic press of Ohio to make it appear that he is at variance with his party's policy in the Philippines. His friends knew there was not the slightest reason to doubt his position. He is a Republican in all that the name implies, and believes in loyalty to the flag.

His speech was a splendid one, and in it he made a logical and convincing argument. He was a strong advocate of the war with Spain for the freedom of Cuba. He is an American and a statesman, and he not only supports but champions the policy which arose as the consequence of that struggle. He has no sympathy with those who howled for the liberation of Cuba at the cost of war, but now refuse to accept the inevitable and unpreventable outcome of the crushing of the naval power of Spain.

First referring to the trusts, the Senior Senator compressed in a few ringing sentences the gist of the whole matter. Said he:

We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts, and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them are as bad as they are represented; but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soup-houses and rags.

That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than any other. They had their origin there, and there they have had their most complete development.

Then he went on to show that trusts are a feature of modern business conditions, in which party lines can not be drawn with propriety. We must sell abroad, we must compete with other manufacturing nations. And just now we have opened to us the largest markets in the world by the Spanish war, which has brought us the Philippines. Manila will naturally be the entrepot for our trade with more than five hundred millions of people in China and the Orient. For this trade England, France, Germany and Russia are competing with us; and for us "to neglect our opportunities would be a stupid folly," says Senator Foraker. Then he entered upon an extended discussion of the advantages to our commerce of the retention of the Philippines, ending with a defense of the war, in the course of which he said:

An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the establishment in due time of such civil government as the congress may provide. When congress convenes all can be heard, and I have no doubt but that wise and just results will be reached. In the meantime, so so long as the war continues, there can be but two sides to it, and only one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people.

Senator Foraker's intense and patriotic Americanism speaks in every sentence. He is able to look into the future and realize what is the wisest and soundest policy for the future, as Jefferson did when he purchased Louisiana, as Jackson did when he acquired Florida, as Seward did when he bought Alaska. The annexation of Hawaii—the "half-way house"—and the obtaining of the Philippines, has placed a gang-plank across the Pacific, with its further end at Manila, fronting the ports of Asia. The distance from our Pacific ports cuts little figure. Great Britain does an enormous trade with Australia and New Zealand, which are much farther from her home ports than is Manila from San Francisco. In the days of steam, we measure by the time of transportation, not by actual miles. Manila is nearer to us to-day than was St. Louis to New York when Jefferson bought the Louisiana territory. It is nearer to Washington than was Portland, Oregon, in 1860. Railways and fast steamers have shortened transportation time, while cable and telegraph give us instantaneous communication with the other side of the world.

Senator Foraker's speech will be as effective in Ohio as the speeches of Nash and Roosevelt at Akron. It dashes the hopes of McLean that the large number of Ohio Republicans who have been for years the sincere supporters of the brilliant Senator will be disaffected in this campaign. It has always been the proud claim of the Foraker Republicans that they are always loyal to the whole ticket, and that claim will again be verified in November.

M'LEAN ON TRUSTS.

Mr. McLean, of Washington, now sojourning in Ohio for his health, has been interviewed on Bourke Cockran's speech and the subject of trusts. He has what he calls a "practical remedy"—which is, to limit the capitalization, the profits, and the life of the franchise.

Very good, Mr. McLean. Now turn in and apply this "practical remedy" to your own monopolies. The gas company which you control in Washington is a vastly profitable thing, if all reports are to be believed. The people of your home city would be glad to have the profits limited by a reduction in the price of gas. They are the ones who have been helping you to make big profits. Apply your own statement, and make them sharers in your prosperity!

Do you observe that the Democratic papers are no longer claiming that the advance agent of prosperity is a long distance ahead of his show?

CAN'T GET AWAY FROM IT.

There never was a more convincing argument made for the Republican party than that presented by Judge George K. Nash at Akron Saturday afternoon. There are enough telling points made in that speech to provide campaign material for every speaker and every newspaper from this time until election day. Figures are not always dry, for those served by Judge Nash are more potent than the most beautifully rounded periods. Democrats can neither ignore nor answer them. They tell the story of renewed confidence, returned prosperity, plenty of work and good wages. They tell of successful management of state and national affairs by the Republican party.

Here are a few of Judge Nash's statements which will bear memorizing and repeating:

During the past two years, under the Dingley law, the importation of foreign manufactured articles have amounted to the sum of $206,000,000, while the two years preceding, under the Wilson law, they were worth $279,000,000. Thus the Republican party has enlarged our home market to the extent of $75,000,000 for the two years.

The Dingley law has also extended our markets abroad. During the first two years of the Wilson law the value of American products sold to foreign nations was $1,690,000,000. During the two years ending June 20, last, under the Dingley law, it was $2,459,000,000, an increase of 45 per cent.

Under the Wilson tariff the sheep in Ohio decreased from 3,887,000 in 1892, to 2,122,000 in 1897. Now the number is 2,500,000. The price of XX Merino washed Ohio wool in June, 1896, under the Wilson law, was 17½ cents; now it is 34 cents.

In June, 1898, there were 90,000 employes in the railway service in excess of June, 1895, and in 1898 a sum larger by $30,000,000 was paid to these employes than the amount paid in the previous year.

Here in Ohio 170 manufacturing plants in the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Alliance, Canton and Marietta, paid to their employes in June, 1899, the sum of $2,412,879.05. The same factories in June, 1896, paid their employes $1,468,084.32, an increase in favor of June, 1899, of more than 64 per cent. This is the difference between Republican and Democratic administrations. Under Republican rule, more men are employed and better wages are paid.

During the two years ending June 30, 1899, under Republican administration, the balance of trade between the United States and foreign nations has been in our favor by the sum of $1,145,521,236. This is a record unequaled in the history of the country and is due to the wise legislation of the Republican party.

When William McKinley was inaugurated governor in 1892 the state finances were in a deplorable condition as the result of Democratic financiering under Governor Campbell. At that time the state debt of Ohio was $2,291,665. Now it is 1,002,065, and $200,000 of that amount was issued for war expenses. By 1903, under Republican control, the last dollar of the state debt will have been wiped out.

Judge Nash has given the Republicans of the state plenty of campaign ammunition and of a kind that, if properly used, will bring down Democrats every time. It is argument which speaks of good times, plenty of work and money for all. Against such argument how vain and silly are the vaporings and froth of Democracy.

SILVER DEMOCRATS IN REVOLT.

This early in the campaign Mr. McLean is finding serious complications in his own camp. There are mutterings which indicate a storm of large dimensions is brewing. The followers of Bryan are not only suspicious of McLean, but many of them are convinced that it is his intention to do all in his power to defeat the Nebraska man for the Presidential nomination next year.

For months Democrats have listened to the reports that McLean is connected with Gorman and the Eastern Democrats to down Bryan. They know that in a business way and by association, Mr. McLean is not friendly to Bryan. However, the glitter of McLean's gold overcame fears and scruples, and he was nominated at Zanesville.

For a day or two, the Ohio silverites felt safe because they had secured a free silver plank and an endorsement of their idol. They did not dream how little McLean cares for platforms. Within ten days after his nomination he repudiated the Zanesville declaration and declared that the campaign must be fought on state issues.

This was an eye-opener. It was followed by McLean selecting his lieutenants from the gold Democrats of the state. The old line silverites were ignored. Then, to cap the climax, McLean went to Chicago and became involved in his now famous tilt with George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, in which he referred to Bryan as an "uncertain political asset."

On top of all this comes the information that A. J. Warner, the silver-haired silver apostle of Ohio, and Allen W. Thurman, known to be a thorough friend of silver, have been, on demand of McLean, taken from the list of speakers at the Democratic campaign opening.

A revolt of silver men is an absolute certainty, and Mr. McLean has now gone so far that whatever he says, or whatever he may promise, will be taken with a grain of salt by the silver Democrats of Ohio.

VOTING IN KENTUCKY.

Richard W. Knott, who is at the head of the anti-Goebel Democratic fracas in Kentucky, frankly admits that the state will give the Republican ticket fully 25,000 plurality; but he adds that it is entirely possible to have Goebel counted in under the provisions of the iniquitous ballot law of which he was the originator.

To meet this exigency, clubs are forming all over the state to watch the vote and count, in order to defeat the intended iniquity, if possible. The boards of election throughout the state are composed entirely of Democrats of the Goebel brand, and it will take very shrewd work to checkmate them, with the opportunities at their command under the law. They count the vote, make the returns and destroy the ballots before the result is made public. In case fraud is morally certain, there seems no way of proving it, for a re-count is impossible.

On one thing all Ohioans are agreed, and that is that John J. Lentz should go to the Philippines.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

One of the disreputable tricks of the anti-expansionist press is the attributing to prominent men opinions adverse to the American policy in the Philippines. This has been notably the case with Dewey. Generals Lawton and Wheeler have been similarly lied about. And now some of the more reckless yellow journals are declaring that Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, refuses to talk on the opinions he formed on his recent visit to the Philippines because he is opposed to their retention.

All this is simply without foundation. Senator Beveridge is a rising man, royally endowed by nature and education, and with a legitimate desire to make a name in the political world. He was acute enough to see that our colonial policy will be one of the main topics of congressional discussion this winter. So, instead of jumping at conclusions, and formulating his views at second-hand, he went to the Philippines, visited the principal islands, talked with Americans and Filipinos, and has just come home, prepared to take his part in the senatorial debate this winter.

With an acuteness rare in a man so new to public life, he refuses to give to the newspapers the judgments he has formed. He does not wish to discount his own entry upon the senatorial arena by taking the newspapers into his confidence at this time. He knows that his reticence has sharpened public interest in him, and he proposes to have the nation listen when he speaks on the floor of the Senate. To say that he is suppressing his views because they do not agree with those of the President is an entirely gratuitous conjecture, unsupported by any fact.

It has probably been forgotten that Senator Beveridge was one of the earliest public men on record in the United States as an ardent supporter of expansion. He made a speech before the Middlesex Club of Boston, shortly after the declaration of war against Spain, and a few days before Dewey's memorable naval battle in Manila Bay, in which he took a far-seeing and statesmanlike grasp of the subject.

He declared the war upon which we were then entering was not to be confined to Cuba, and that its largest results would be outside that island. With a clear understanding of the art of war, he reminded his hearers that the United States would certainly strike Spain in her weakest point. Therefore he predicted our first act would be to take possession of the Philippines, thus insuring the safety of our Pacific coast from attacks by Spanish war vessels, and that we would retain these ancient possessions of Spain. And he put himself on record by expressing the opinion that the taking and holding of these islands would be the triumphant glory of the war then just opening.

Senator Beveridge is a coming man. The people of the United States will find it worth their while to keep close watch on his career. He will be a prominent man in the Senate from the day he takes his seat next December. And he will be a leader on the Republican side, in full accord with the best thought of that progressive party.

PLAN OF OHIO CAMPAIGN.

It was Allen O. Myers who said that John R. McLean believes every man has his price. From the manner in which Democrats have started this year's campaign, it is evident that it is to be conducted along this line.

Secret agents of McLean are tramping every section of Ohio. From the notebook of one of these agents, from which copious extracts have been published, the idea is to see how many voters in the various counties can be corrupted, and how much money it will require to do the business. It is also necessary to find Democrats who will handle this money and do the buying. This is a difficult task, for the average local Democratic manager has a penchant for seeing that he comes out of the campaign without loss to himself.

Then, when everything is ready, the second round will be made, and the hungry will be fed and the thirst of others quenched. The Democrats will conduct a gum shoe campaign. This means they will use money and depend on money rather than on argument. There will be few Democratic speeches made, but McLean dollars will talk in every saloon in the state. It is to be a Brice campaign, and McLean will go to political extremes which Brice never thought of attempting.

This is what Ohio Republicans must fight. This is what men of principle must oppose. Republicans will pursue no gum shoe tactics. They will make speeches in every township and county, and will depend on a just presentation of the cause for victory at the polls.

SAYERS SPOILED IT.

Governor Sayers, of Texas, is himself responsible for the failure of the anti-trust conference which he called to meet at St. Louis on Sept. 20. The attendance was so small as to make the gathering ridiculous. The design was to have the governors and attorney generals of the different states meet and discuss plans for opposing trusts. The personality of the Texas executive, however, kept everybody away except the extremists. He is the author of the anti-trust law of that state, which has driven an immense volume of capital to seek investment elsewhere.

The executive of a state may be sincerely opposed to those trusts and combinations which are injurious to the people, yet not anxious to strike hands with a man whose only remedy is so drastic as to be far more injurious to the best interests of the commonwealth than were the trusts. We believe a conference called under other auspices would have been largely attended, and its discussions of profit. But to accept an invitation from Sayers meant to take part in a gabfest of the demagogues who are striving to reach office by arraying the masses of the unthinking and unreasoning against capital in any and every form.

If Mr. Bryan wants to assist in the ceremonies attending his own political funeral let him come to Ohio and speak for McLean. Mr. McLean refers to Mr. Bryan as an "uncertain political asset."

It will modify the pleasure of Dewey's home coming when he finds out that one of New York's yellow journals already has him nominated for the Presidency.

And now the Bryanites demand that John R. McLean swear allegiance every day to the boy orator; and John refuses to swear.

With crops and produce at their best the country editor is looking forward to a winter of plenty.

BRYAN IN THE BAY STATE.

The Bryanites among the Democrats of Massachusetts took time by the forelock at the state convention. Not only did they reaffirm and endorse the silver fallacy, but they selected delegates to the Democratic national convention for next year.

The latter proposition caused a row, however. For nearly three hours the convention wrangled, and it required the presence of one hundred policemen in the hall to prevent a rough and tumble fight among the delegates. Those opposed to it denounced it as robbery of the right of the party in the different Congressional districts of the state; but finally the scheme was carried.

This is the first decisive action in the effort Bryan is making through his friends to checkmate the Eastern Democrats who are trying to get away from the silver issue and to dump him. His determination is to make himself the candidate next year by fair means or foul. The Republicans of the nation are perfectly willing to let him have his way. He was beaten in 1896, when business conditions were not nearly so favorable to the farmers and the workingmen as they now are. The falsity of the argument by which the free silver theory was backed up, is now clearly shown. Bryan will be defeated more easily than he was before. November, 1900, will be the date of his final exodus from national politics.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the state wherein William J. Bryan resides are outspoken in their platform utterance. Like their brethren of Iowa, they demand the gold standard and condemn the free silver fallacy. They give the Republican national administration a most unqualified endorsement, and take a fair and honorable stand against harmful trade organizations.

The keynote speech of the convention was that of Judge Reavis, the temporary chairman. No wonder it elicited thunders of applause. Like Roosevelt at Akron, he handled the Philippine question from the standpoint of the future rather than of the past. His closing paragraph on this topic is a gem, embodying a basic truth every American should realize. He said:

"Though the war be hideous, there are things worse than war. Though war be frightful, through its channels has come the progress of the world. Though the islands in the far East be red with blood, the result will be civilization where savagery exists; Christianity where paganism abides; progress where festers decay; a government of law where anarchy prevails, and the sunlight of a new age where the shadows of a dead century lie."

SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC FOLLY.

If the question of forcible annexation or independence were left to a vote of our soldiers in the Philippines, the present war of conquest would be quickly ended to the satisfaction of all parties.—Columbus Press Post.

The above quotation embodies two palpable falsehood. The question is not of "forcible annexation or independence." There is no need of annexing the Philippines, as our title to them is perfect and indefeasible. They became ours by the treaty of peace with Spain. We are dealing with an insurrection against our authority—not by the Filipinos as a nation, but by one tribe out of the threescore and more who make up the heterogeneous population of the archipelago.

The second lie is that the soldiers in the Philippines would vote to haul down the flag and sail back home, leaving the islands to the civil war which would at once follow, and to absorption by European nations. The charge is an aspersion on the patriotism and honor of the American soldiers. The same thing was predicted in 1864, when McClellan was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, on a platform which declared the war a failure. Did the Union soldiers vote for McClellan and to end the war by submission to the South? History records a decided negative. Within five months came Appomattox and the end of the war by the collapse of the Confederacy.

All the lying of the McLean organs can not alter the facts in the case. The Tagal rebellion will be put down speedily when the rainy season is over. That is the shortest way to peace in the Philippines, and to the same liberty which all enjoy who dwell under the Stars and Stripes.

THE "YELLOWS" AND LAWTON.

Evidently the scheme is an foot to antagonize the American policy in the Philippines by misleading opinion at home as to what Dewey and other officers think of the matter. The London News interview with the Admiral was an undoubted fake. Gen. Lawton is the latest victim. A yellow New York newspaper printed what purported to be an interview with him, in which he was represented as saying:

What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understanding. These men are indomitable. At Bacoor Bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within thirty-five yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard. All they want is a little justice.

The authoritative denial followed promptly. Gen. Schwan, who is now at Manila, cabled the following to the war department on the 11th.

Lawton pronounces utterly foundationless newspaper reports of interview asserting that he commented on military situation or criticized conduct of operations here. Declares, beforehand, as false all future accounts of such interviews.

It is wise to discredit all similar emanations of yellow journalism until the alleged fact has been investigated. Doubtless there will be a flood of fake interviews between now and the November elections.

NOT A SOLDIER.

The Cincinnati "aunties," at the meeting in Vine street Presbyterian church which was addressed by Murat Halstead, read a letter from Manila, charging Gen. Otis with mismanagement and corruption.

"Who did you say wrote that letter?" Mr. Halstead asked of the reader.

"He is one of our own citizens and he went out as a soldier from this city," was the reply. "He only hoped that Otis will be allowed to continue his mismanagement until such time as Aguinaldo shall have gathered strength enough to drive him out of the country."

According to the Times-Star it now turns out that the letter was not from a soldier at all. It was written by a man named Danziger, who went to Manila two years ago to seek his fortune. He never was in the army. He is a rabid socialist, and a bitter hater of America. It was his brother, the Times-Star declares, who read the letter, and falsely asserted it was from a soldier, and led Halstead to denounce him as a traitor. If the anti-expansionists have to depend upon fakes and falsehoods to bolster their cause, it must be in a bad way.

DEWEY'S ARRIVAL.

Admiral Dewey arrived in the lower bay at New York early Tuesday morning two days ahead of time, much to the surprise of those who did not expect him until Thursday.

It is a pleasure to know that Admiral and men are all well, and ready for the magnificent pageants of welcome in which they will play the star part on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday the Admiral will rest, and on Monday afternoon will go to Washington, there to receive the magnificent sword voted him by Congress at the hands of the President.

The arrival of the Olympia was a thorough surprise. A heavy fog hung over the bay, and when a cruiser was sighted coming in, it was at first believed to be the Chicago, the flagship of Rear Admiral Howison, arrived from Barbadoes. But the Olympia was soon recognized and every passing vessel saluted with the shrillest whistling her steam pressure could afford. From now until the naval parade, the flagship which led the line at Manila bay will be the cynosure of all eyes in the metropolis.

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The great question in South Africa today is whether Great Britain is playing for delay until the transports en route can arrive at the Cape, or whether she is really endeavoring to pave the way to a permanent peace. The dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, is admitted to clear the way for peace. But will the Boer government accept this as a genuine overture, or, taking it to be a mere pretext for delay, will the Boers precipitate war by making an attack?

Dispatches from Johannesburg represent that the feeling of the Boer masses is for war. They interpret Mr. Chamberlain's letter to mean that Great Britain is disinclined to follow up her game of bluff by a resort to armed force. There is no mistaking the fact that the Boers are eager for war. It may be that the wiser heads in governmental councils will be able to control them, but the chances are that war will come.

The threat of the Boers that they will destroy all the mining properties on the Rand has caused a vast amount of foolish speculation as to what would happen if this threat were carried out. Some timid souls, who build upon the unsound "quantitative theory" of financial scholiasts, fear that the output of gold in the world will be so curtailed as to create a stringency. This is absurd. The war will not be a long one. It can only end in the subjugation of the Boers. The mining industry will then be freed from the onerous taxes which now hamper it, and the production will be increased. The stoppage of mining operations will be so brief that no unfavorable result can possibly happen.

What will occur will be this: When war is declared, if it shall be, the South African mining stocks will take a quick tumble in the London stock market. But as soon as the first clash is over, and the Boer retreat begins, there will be a sharp advance; for shrewd operators will see that when the brief struggle is over these stocks will be worth more than they have been for many weeks. The possibility of war long ago sent them down to a point far below their real value.

CONSUL LANGE.

The anti-expansionist papers have been parading the alleged resignation of Louis Lange, jr., United States consul at Bremen. They asserted that he relinquished the place and its salary of $2,500 per year, to show his entire disapproval of what they term "the imperialistic policy of the McKinley administration."

But the officials at Washington soon put a quietus upon this lie by showing that Mr. Lange did not resign at all, but was removed by the government for cause. And the cause, it also appears, had no relation to Mr. Lange's views on the Philippine question. It is reputed the real reason for the removal was Mr. Lange's inability to understand that the official fees of his office should be turned into the United States treasury. Those fees amount to about $4,080 a year, or nearly double the amount of the consul's salary, while the unofficial fees, to which he is personally entitled, amount to only $2,043 a year.

Bring on the next "martyr" in the holy cause of Aguinaldo, Bryan and John R. McLean! When the facts are reached, in every case, the "martyr" is either a sneak or a scoundrel, and sometimes both!

GEN. ALGER WON'T RUN.

General Alger is out in a letter, in which he formally withdraws from the race for the United States Senatorship, to succeed McMillan. This announcement is of interest, because it is the downfall of another of the schemes of Governor Pingree. The latter favored the alliance to further his own ends, and doubtless General Alger, after being at home long enough to size up the feeling in the state, found the governor was aiming to make a tool of him, and promptly withdrew.

This formal announcement explains Pingree's enigmatical attitude a few days ago, when he declared he would abandon politics. This statement he disavowed a day or two later. It now appears that he had been privately informed that Alger would withdraw, and in his anger and chagrin at the upsetting of his scheme, he declared he would leave political life—a statement he took back promptly after the first burst of his wrath had spent itself.

A party which opposes the government in time of war is marked for defeat.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Grant Wedding.

Julia Grant, the daughter of Gen. Fred Grant and grand-daughter of the famed General of the Army, has married a Russian Prince. It may be well to remind readers that in Russia the title of Prince does not mean a scion of the imperial family. Cantacuzene is not a relative of the Czar. Many Americans will regret that Miss Grant married a foreigner, recalling the unfortunate marriage of Nellie Grant Sartoris. However, the present is said to be a love-match, pure and simple, and we all wish unbounded happiness to the young couple.

Schley Not Dissatisfied.

The efforts of a few small-fry politicians to make it appear that Admiral Schley is slighted by his assignment to the command of the South Atlantic squadron have no support from the old sea-dog himself. He has had forty-three years of service in the navy. He knows that promotions in the navy follow a certain routine. He knew when he preferred his request for sea service that when Sampson leaves the North Atlantic squadron Rear Admiral Farquhar will take the place, as he is Schley's senior. The Asiatic squadron is under Watson, and there is no reason for displacing him. The South Atlantic squadron is all that is left, and Schley accepted its command promptly and gracefully. His fool friends are doing him no good service in their political efforts.

Only Two Sides.

In his Hamilton speech on last Friday night, Senator Foraker declared that so long as there is fighting in the Philippines there can be only two sides to it, and one is the American side. On Saturday afternoon at Akron, Governor Roosevelt took the same ground He declared that it is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there, save through the crushing of the Tagal rebellion. And the American people, by a huge majority, take the same view.

In Santo Domingo.

The constitution of the "republic" of Santo Domingo is being waived in order to seat Jiminez. Primary elections have been ordered for the 6th to 8th of October, to choose presidential electors. The electoral college will meet late in October. Popular assent to this proceeding is general. The late president had succeeded in fixing the constitution to suit his desire to hold office indefinitely. If the new president uses his office to restore popular rights, the revolution will justify itself. But if he gets office and keeps it, there will be discontent again in a few years.

Miles as a Candidate.

Somebody has been sending circulars broadcast in Illinois and Massachusetts, signed by one Levi F. Cook, "chairman of the temporary committee," asking for opinions as to Gen. Miles as a candidate for the Presidency. It states that at an early date a meeting of persons favoring Miles' nomination will be called with a view to the calling of a convention which will give the nomination official endorsement. Levi F. Cook is supposed to be a resident of Somerville, Mass., but no one seems to know of him, and as the circulars are sent to men of all political faiths, it seems probable the boom began and will end with Cook himself.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Signor Marconi has crossed the Atlantic to demonstrate his system of wireless telegraphy to the signal corps of the United States army. He will superintend the announcement of the arrival of the Olympia with Dewey on board. A vessel equipped with his apparatus will cruise out in the Atlantic off Sandy Hook, and when the Admiral's vessel is sighted the ether will carry the tidings to New York before the vessel is visible from any point on shore. The same system will be used to report the international yacht races between the Columbia and the Shamrock. His discovery opens a new and undreamed-of era in telegraphy.

Secretary Hay's Letter.

The letter of Secretary of State John Hay, fully answering the false assertion in the Ohio Democratic platform concerning a "recent alliance" with England, has raised a fearful chorus of yells from the bamboo thicket in which McLean's Filipinos are concealed. That one shot did terrible execution.

Transcontinental Lines.

The story is again current that the Vanderbilt interests will speedily secure a railway line through to the Pacific. Of course the construction of a new road is not contemplated—probably not even the purchase of existing lines. It will rather be a combination of roads in traffic agreements. The deal is now said to involve the Vanderbilt, Huntington and Rockefeller properties, giving two through lines—one to Puget Sound and the other via the Southern Pacific.

A Queer Coincidence.

The full name of the citizen of the District of Columbia who is the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio is John Roll McLean. This is not a campaign joke, but a fact. As Mr. McLean's possession of a large "roll," available for boodle, is the chief factor in his campaign, the coincidence is queer, to say the least.

Eckels on Bryan.

James H. Eckels, who was comptroller of the Treasury under Cleveland's second administration, is a Democrat but not a Bryanite. He expects the renomination of Bryan next year, but thinks this will still further reduce the ability of the Democratic party to exert a good influence in national affairs. "The Democrats," he says, "seem bent on going on in a way that makes them neither friends nor is likely to give them place in the country's public affairs. Having lost the country's confidence, they are apparently determined not to get it back." Here in Ohio they have followed the same course in their nomination for governor, by naming a boss on an anti-boss platform.

Fewer Cattle.

The following figures, gathered from official sources by the Drovers' Journal, throw light on the supplies of cattle at the great markets during the past eight years. The figures show the combined receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis for the years mentioned:

Years.	Number of Cattle Marketed.
1892	6,459,270
1893	6,403,154
1894	6,156,784
1895	5,537,691
1896	[illegible]
1897	5,985,817
1898	5,846,716

The 1899 figures are not far different from the decreased marketing of 1898. Diminished supply is one leading factor of the situation, while an increased demand, due to the fact that the masses of the people are able to buy meat more largely, is the other.

Spanish Repudiation.

The Spanish cabinet has decided that Spain will not pay the interest on her Cuban bonds—that the holders must look to the government of that island for their due. This is a virtual repudiation of the debt itself. The United States is not responsible for either bonds nor interest, while the Cubans will certainly not assume the burden of the huge debt incurred by Spain in her efforts to put down the various movements they made to obtain their freedom.

In South Africa.

The British government is taking things very leisurely in the trouble with the Boers. Whether this is to gain time, that troops now on the high seas may reach their objective point before hostilities come, can not be said with certainty, but certainly things look that way. Meanwhile the Boers are said to be waiting only until a couple of days' rain falls upon the veldt, that they may be sure of plenty of water. Then they will begin war, without waiting for England. The British Cabinet meets on Friday, and until then matters will remain in statu quo, so far as England is concerned. The world regrets that the dispute can not be amicably settled without an appeal to the sword as the court of last resort.

HE OUGHT TO KNOW; HE WAS ONE OF THEM.

Bryan says that the increase in the army is demanded simply to afford positions for "political incompetents."—Los Angeles Times.

WHEN THE TRANSPORTS SAIL

The announcement by Secretary Root that "every mother's son of the reinforcements will eat his Christmas dinner in Manila" will prove correct. That there may be no lack of transportation, the collier Cassius is to be fitted up as a transport at an expense of $120,000, and Gen. Ludington has in mind several other vessels which may be secured. It is estimated that it will be necessary to provide transportation for 20,918 men, and this table has been prepared showing what the vessels now in service can do:

	Officers.	Men.
Sikh, sailing date September 24, six companies Thirty-second infantry	30	850
Sheridan, September 24, Twenty-sixth infantry and recruits	82	1,700
Charles Nelson, September 25, rest of Thirty-second infantry	20	480
Hancock, September 25	50	1,200
City of Rio, September 25, rest of Thirty-fourth infantry	40	846
Olympia, October 1	30	700
Valencia, October 5	30	500
Zealandia, October 5	15	800
Victoria, October 5	30	800
Manauense, October 5	15	800
City of Para, October 10	40	1,000
Pennsylvania, October 18	30	1,000
City of Peking, October 18	45	900
Tartar, October 20	45	1,200
Newport, October 20	10	500
Indiana, October 20	40	900
Anglo-Australian, October 25	50	1,000
Thomas, November 1, from New York	58	1,690
Logan, November 1, from New York	57	1,690
Meade, November 1, from New York	50	1,200
Senator	35	712
City of Sydney	25	700
St. Paul	40	550
Preble	36	650

There will remain to be transported four regiments, a total of 4,236 men. The Ohio and Michigan City, which are expected to return early in November, can accommodate 42 officers and 1,234 men, and the Cassius, now being fitted up, is expected to provide accommodations for 600 more. Two or three more vessels can take the rest, and efforts are being made to secure them.

WHERE JOHN BULL BADE WASHINGTON GOOD-BY.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you that on Sunday last, the 17th inst., (1776), about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the ministerial army evacuated the town of Boston, and that the forces of the United Colonies are now in actual possession thereof. I beg leave to congratulate you, sir, and the honorable congress on this happy event, and particularly as it was effected without endangering the lives and property of the remaining unhappy inhabitants. I have great reason to imagine their flight was precipitated by the appearance of a work which I had ordered to be thrown up last Saturday night on an eminence at Dorchester, which lies nearest to Boston Neck, called Nook's Hill." Thus wrote General George Washington to the president of congress, March 19, 1776. The city council of Boston had just approved plans submitted by Peabody & Stearns for the Dorchester Heights monument which marks the spot where General Washington stood and watched the British sail away. The plans show a type of tower common in colonial times, with fountain and memorial tablet on the most conspicuous side. It will be built of old-fashioned brick with dark headers. The trimmings will be of Indiana stone or white terra cotta. The height of the monument to the base of the steeple will be about 75 feet. The original appropriation for the monument was $25,000.

London's Underground Railroads.

Those whose business takes them past the "heart" of the city—the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House—will know the disorganized state of the roadway at this point, caused by the various underground electric railway workings now approaching completion, says the London Mail. In front of the Royal Exchange is the city terminus of the Central London Railway, whose line to Shepherd's Bush, via Oxford street and Notting Hill, is making rapid progress. Opposite are the entrances to the Waterloo & City Railway, opened to the public in August last. At the junction of Lombard street and King William street is arising the new city station of the City & South London Railway, which will by the autumn of this year be able to convey passengers from Clapham Common to Moorgate street in twenty-one minutes. Another eight minutes will, after the end of 1900, take the passenger to the Angel, and he will thus be able to journey from North to South London within the half hour. By the end of 1902 the Great Northern & City Railway from Finsbury Park to Moorgate street is expected to be complete. Capital will probably shortly be asked for by the City & Brixton Railway, which proposes to construct a line from the present King William street terminus of the City and South London Railway to Brixton, passing via St. George's Circus under the Kennington and Brixton roads. Yet another projected line is the Charing Cross, Euston & Hampstead. All these lines will be electrically worked, and the Metropolitan Railway is at present conducting experiments with a view to adopting that power on its existing system.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Nickel movement. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1677—RHODA LOUNGING ROBE.

Sizes—Medium and large.

NO. 1679—RHODA LOUNGING ROBE.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. Comfort and trimness are the two essential qualities in a lounging robe. Delicate materials and elaborate trimmings are not only easily destroyed, but are actually in bad taste. A very good model for a practical lounging robe is the Rhoda, which comes

in medium and large sizes for women and for girls of 14 and 16. It is made plain at the back and sides, a trifle loose in front and is buttoned a little to the left. The fulness at the front may be caught with a silk, wool or cotton cord. For fall this pattern can be made up in any lightweight flannel. Eider down is perhaps the best material for winter, while for the warm climates a colored cotton crepe is desirable.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1648—WARWICK WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The Warwick waist is of tucked black foulard, cut low in the neck and away at the front to show a deep vest and yoke of white and black foulard. Black velvet ribbon is the trimming.

A special illustration and full directions

about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1153—ELMER SHIRT WAIST.

With detachable collar. Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A standard and practical design of the ever popular shirt waist for boys, finished with a neck band for a detachable collar. Cloth and flannel are the favorite materials for cool weather, also heavy cotton fabrics; while for summer weather those made of cambric, gingham, lawn and wash silk are much used.

The main feature is to make the belt good and strong so as to have a good foundation for the buttons.

NO. 1152—PHILIP TROUSERS.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A standard and practical design of knee trousers, which are shaped with the usual seams and hip darts. They are closed at the sides and are finished with under-waist bands in which are buttonholes for attachment to an under-waist. Serge, flannel and all kinds of light and medium weight cloths are used for this model with the edges simply finished with rows of machine stitching. Heavy cotton fabrics are also desirable for this model.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1652—CORINNE WAIST.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The fad for combining different colored materials is stylishly shown in the Corinne waist, a design for girls of 12, 14 and 16. The body of the waist is of white cashmere, polka-dotted with black, and the blouse, with open front and back to show this

body, is corn colored cashmere, trimmed with narrow rows of black and white braid. The close fitting coat sleeves are of the corn colored goods trimmed with a cap of the white cashmere, and with the black and white braid.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1636—HARLAND SKIRT.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A popular five-gored design, suitable for any of the popular dress fabrics. It fits the figure trimly with but slight fulness at the belt

and flares with graceful effect at the foot. It may be trimmed with bands of flat trimming or tiny ruffles.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1084—BABIES KIMONO SACQUE.

Sizes for six months, one year and two years. A very useful little garment for chilly mornings, intended for babies of six months or one or two years, is a dainty kimono sacque. It may be made of French or outing flannel and trimmed and lined with silk. It is cut with a straight yoke front and back, and full body and sleeves. It is loose and comfortable and picturesque.

A special illustration and full directions

about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

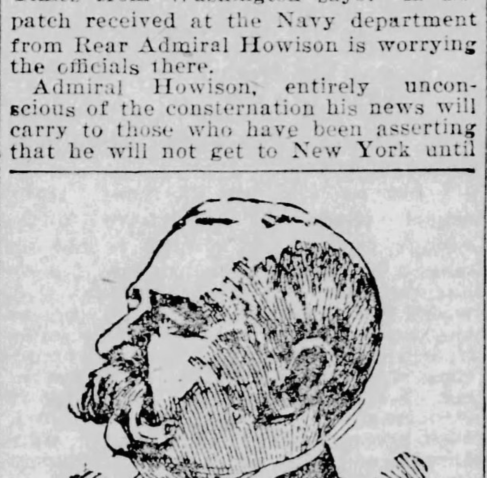
News of the Week.

HOWISON'S TRIP.

Naval Circles All Stirred Up Over What May Happen.

New York, Sept. 22.—A special to the Times from Washington says: A dispatch received at the Navy department from Rear Admiral Howison is worrying the officials there.

Admiral Howison, entirely unconscious of the consternation his news will carry to those who have been asserting that he will not get to New York until



REAR ADMIRAL HOWISON.

after the reception to Admiral Dewey, announces in this message that he has left Barbadoes on the Chicago for New York. This is the last thing that the friends of Admiral Sampson wanted. Everything has been arranged to have Sampson, in his capacity as the hero and victor of Santiago greet his brother hero of Manila. Admiral Schley will be in New York at that time, but in no official capacity. He will be there simply because as an American citizen he has an inalienable right to stand on the sidewalk and see Dewey go by. Nothing had occurred to mar the spectacle of one hero greeting another and welcoming him home until this disquieting news was received from Howison. Howison is Sampson's senior, and if he gets there before the celebration he will rank that officer and take command. The naval regulations require it. Howison is simply an old friend of Dewey, and would like to be on hand when his friend has his triumph.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Harmonious and Enthusiastic Were the Delegates.

Omaha, Sept. 22.—The Republican state convention was a most harmonious gathering. M. B. Reese, of Lincoln, was nominated for supreme judge and E. G. McGilton, of Omaha, and William B. Ely, of Ainsworth, for regents of the State University, on the first ballot. Major Killain, of the First Nebraska, was called for, and on his appearance was vociferously cheered. He made an earnest speech in behalf of upholding the hands of the national administration in the Philippines. The applause which punctuated his speech was more hearty than that which greeted his appearance.

Senator Thurston and several others made speeches, but the one which set the delegates and spectators wild was that of Captain Mailey, of the First Nebraska. His opening sentence started the pandemonium of cheering. He said he had never voted a Republican ticket in his life, but he intended this fall to vote to uphold the hands of the administration in the Philippines. The committee on resolutions reported and the resolutions were promptly adopted.

On the question of foreign policy the platform states:

"We heartily endorse the wise, conservative and patriotic administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we repose implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future. While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our nation by the victory of our navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory acquired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our President in affording protection, tranquility and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation."

After paying a glowing tribute to the valor of the First Nebraska Volunteers in the Philippines, the platform deals with the money question as follows: "We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world. After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion, the people of the United States, by a majority of more than 500,000, decided in favor of the gold standard. Our past and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision."

On the question of trusts the resolutions declare: "We denounce the attempt now desperately being made to again array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries may not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor, and plunder the public. We favor the creation, by act of Congress, of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business with power similar to those exercised over national banks by the comptroller of the currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally such legislation, state and national, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

A liberal pension policy is recommended, and the loyalty of the sound money Democrats commended.

DEWEY AT NEW YORK.

THE OLYMPIA ARRIVED EARLY TUESDAY MORNING.

Elaborate Preparations for the Splendid Pageants of Friday and Saturday Next.

New York, Sept. 26.—Much to the surprise of everyone in this city the Olympia with Admiral Dewey on board arrived off the Sandy Hook lightship at 5:55 this morning. There was a heavy mist at sea and the marine observers were inclined to think the vessel sighted might be Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, the Chicago, hardly believing Dewey could arrive two days ahead of time. The doubt was soon cleared away, however, and as passing vessels recognized the flagship from Manila bay there was a continuous blowing of whistles in salute. One of the first large vessels to sight the Olympia was the passenger steamer Sandy Hook, of the Sandy Hook line, which left Atlantic Highland shortly after 7 o'clock. Just as she got well under way a war vessel was seen through the fog, and passengers and crew, headed by the Sandy Hook's captain, gathered at the rail to read the newcomer's name. To get near enough to do this the Sandy Hook changed her course and headed directly for the Olympia, blowing her whistle in salute as she did so. As soon as the name was made out the Sandy Hook's passengers cheered with all their might, and in a few moments an answering cheer came over the water from the warship's sailors, many of whom were gathered on deck.

The members of Admiral Dewey's family, who are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, did not seem surprised at their distinguished relative's early arrival. Charles Dewey, of Montpelier, Vt., the admiral's brother, said:

"This is not altogether unexpected, as we thought the admiral would be here a couple of days before the celebration. Probably he desired to have a couple of days to get the ship in good condition for the celebration.

"None of the family will go down the bay to-day to see the admiral, and none of us expect to before the celebration."

The Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth passed the Olympia early this morning, and those on board of her were the first to see Admiral Dewey. One of the Monmouth's passengers said:

"We saw Admiral Dewey quite plainly. He stood alone on the quarterdeck of the warship. Fifteen feet behind him stood eight of his officers in uniform. The admiral alone of all the men on board ship acknowledged the cheers of the passengers and crew of the Monmouth. He raised his hat continually, bowing and smiling. The ship looked in fine trim considering her long voyage, but the exterior of her hull was seamed with rusty streaks."

To-day, for the first time in many years, an admiral's salute was fired in New York bay. Fort Hancock saluted with 17 guns when the Olympia passed coming in.

There was no demonstration of an official character in Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet off Tompkinsville, when the news of the Olympia's arrivel was received. Signals announcing Dewey's arrival were hoisted, and there was considerable cheering, which, although a violation of the strict rules and regulations of the navy was not officially noticed by the commanding officers.

It had been planned that one of the fleet, possibly the Texas, would go down to the Hook and escort the admiral's flagship to her anchorage inside the Hook, but, of course, this plan had to be abandoned. There will be no notice taken by Rear Admiral Sampson in the matter of saluting Admiral Dewey until the Olympia reaches the upper bay to-morrow. When the Olympia reaches the upper bay Admiral Dewey will find that the quarantine station will be decorated with 1,500 red, white and blue electric lights. On the terrace are letters nine feet high spelling "Welcome Home." They are set against a natural background of green and snow white in the daytime, and will be lighted with electricity at night.

When the arrival of the Olympia was made known this morning the reception committee in this city at once communicated with Rear Admiral Philip at the Brooklyn navy yard, and requested him to have all the mail which was awaiting the officers and crew of the Olympia, at once conveyed to that vessel.

Rear Admiral Philip detailed Lieut. Dewey, who is a nephew of the Admiral and is attached to the receiving ship Vermont, to go upon the navy yard tug Traffic and proceed to Sandy Hook to meet the Admiral. The tug carried besides the mail, the Manila medals for the officers and crew, and the silver service for the officers, presented by the town of Olympia, Wash., and the Dewey shield for the battleship.

Admiral Sampson, upon receiving the news off Tompkinsville, detailed his chief of staff, Capt. Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, to go down to Sandy Hook, meet Admiral Dewey and confer with him as to what plans he had in view on account of his unexpected arrival before Thursday, the date set for the reception. Admiral Philip gave it as his opinion that there would be no change in the original plans in the naval parade.

Soon after noon a health officer left quarantine on a tug boat to inspect the Olympia.

Many vessels putting out to sea steered close to the flagship and saluted. Among them was the Cunard liner Aurania. Just after the Aurania passed a launch from the Erin with Sir Thomas Lipton on board, went alongside the Olympia. The dispatch boat Dolphin with Rear Admiral Sampson or his representative on board, hailed Admiral Dewey's ship shortly after 1 o'clock and fired the Admiral's salute of 17 guns.

By noon a half dozen tugs and as many launches were around the cruiser Olympia. Some of the crew of the Olympia who came ashore at Sandy Hook asked "How is 'Teddy' Roosevelt?" and on being informer he was in good health they expressed their gratification. The crew spoke in the highest terms of the Admiral and said he was very kind to his men. The crew of the Olympia were presented with copies of the New York daily papers from September 6 to date, by ordnance corps of this place.

New York, Sept. 26.—Admiral Dewey slept restlessly last night, and at 2 o'clock this morning his servant told him that the lights of the Jersey coast were in sight. The admiral got up and looked through a port at the far specks of brightness, his first view in 23 months of American shores. The Olympia slowed up to quarter-speed, and at dawn pilot boat No. 7 was spoken and put a pilot aboard. The flagship dropped anchor inside Sandy Hook about 7:30, within 200 yards of the south channel, and not far from the moorings of the Shamrock and the other craft of Sir Thomas Lipton's squadron. The 23,000 miles' voyage was ended at last.

"It's mighty good to be home," said the damiral to the reporter of the Associated Press, who went aboard. "I know that I am a little ahead of the schedule," he continued, "but as the weather looked a trifle squally I thought it better to lie inside the Hook than outside. Capt. Lumberton, Lieut. Brumby and I considered whether we had better cruise down toward Hampton Roads or come inside at once. The latter we thought the better thing to do, and so here the Olympia is, though I am not yet arrived."

The admiral sent telegrams to the secretary of the navy and to Gen. Butterfield, announcing his arrival. The admiral spent much of the forenoon reading papers and in talking to the reporters.

The admiral pleasantly evaded the inquiries that touched on political or military questions in the Philippines.

Sir Thomas Lipton and others called as Admiral Dewey finished his mid-day breakfast.

"I suppose you've come for your tea?" said the admiral, heartily, alluding to Sir Thomas' gift at Colombo of five pounds of tea to each man aboard the ship. The sailors clustered at the bow of the Olympia and cheered Sir Thomas as his launch, with its Shamrock flag, sheered off. The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, outward bound, came close enough for the passengers, crowded at the rail, to see the admiral. He lifted his cap in response to the waving of handkerchiefs. The Saale's band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Olympia dipped her colors.

The Cunarder Aurania passed, going out. She fired an admiral's salute, and the Olympia's band played "God Save the Queen."

Many a tug and sailboat came up close to have a look at the Olympia. She looked just as smart as though just out of drydock, the white sides having been scrubbed clean and the weather stains rubbed off.

Of course, every piece of brass was polished. The ship is sound except that two blades of her starboard propeller are twisted out of shape. She ran into one of the Suez canal banks and since then that propeller has not been used. The Olympia came from Gibraltar at a ten knot speed with one propeller. Eleven men are sick with mild typhoid fever. None of the cases is serious and no one has died since she left Trieste.

The Dolphin, flying Rear Admiral Sampson's flag, was sighted about 1 o'clock. The Olympia fired a salute and the marines were drawn up to receive the rear admiral. A moment after the admirals shook hands, Dewey said:

"Look at those marines. Did you ever see a finer body of men?"

The rear admiral complimented them, and said to Admiral Dewey: "Are you well?"

"Don't I look well?" replied Admiral Dewey. He certainly did. He was clear-eyed and his brown complexion and light step showed perfect health. "I am well, Admiral," said Admiral Dewey a moment later; "but I feel a bit tired. When a man's been aboard ship nearly two years he needs something of the shore. I am awfully glad to be among my own people again."

Admiral Dewey has no plans of his own. He is in the hands of the committee on reception. In a general way he thinks that the Olympia should join the squadron off Tompkinsville to-morrow forenoon.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The following has been received at the navy department:

"Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 26.—Secretary Navy, Washington:—The Olympia will go to Tompkinsville to-morrow.

(Signed.) "DEWEY."

Tompkinsville is the anchorage for naval vessels off Staten island.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Navy department has sent the following formal message of welcome to Admiral Dewey:

Navy Department,
Washington, Sept. 26.

To Admiral Dewey, Sandy Hook.

The department is happy to learn of your safe arrival and extends to you and your officers and crew the most cordial welcome. (Signed.)

JOHN D. LONG.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE.

Order of the Land and Naval Parade Finally Decided Upon.

New York, Sept. 26.—From the battery to Harlem the streets show evidence of preparation for Admiral Dewey's welcome. Nearly every office building in the business districts of Broadway and the down town thoroughfares are being decorated with flags, bunting, shields, streamers, and the enthusiasm displayed in the adornment of private houses is not behindhand. Fifth avenue, as the main route of the parade, presents a busy appearance. Stands are building all along its length, on the steps of churches, offices and dwellings. Vacant windows bear huge pictures of the admiral, coupled with the sign, "To let for Dewey day."

The reception committee has finally decided upon the order to be taken by the city officials and the guests of the city in the land parade of next Saturday. It is as follows:

Sousa's band.
Battalion of sailors from Olympia.
Dewey and the mayor.
Dewey's five captains at Manila.
Dewey's personal staff.
Rear Admiral Sampson and Randolph Guggenheimer.
Admiral Sampson's staff.
Admiral Philip, commandant of the New York station and President T. F. Woods of the board of aldermen.
Staff of Admiral Philip.
Junior officers of Olympia.
Junior officers of the North Atlantic squadron.

That will complete the naval formation. Then will come the guests of the city in this order.

Visiting governors not accompanied by troops.
Major General Miles and aides.
Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Miller (retired).
Joint committee of the municipal assembly (14 of them).
Sailors of the North Atlantic squadron.

Following the sailors will be the soldiers of the regular and the other military organizations.

The committee of seven of the reception committee will visit the Olympia as soon as Admiral Dewey will receive them on Thursday afternoon and formally make known to him the city's plans for his reception.

Levi P. Morton has accepted the invitation to be one of the committee of seven. All have now accepted except William C. Whitney, who has not yet been heard from.

DEWEY DAY.

Order of March Decided on for Land Parade.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Dewey day land parade will take place one week from to-morrow.

General Roe has announced this provisional order of march for the land parade:

General Roe, commanding, and staff.
Sousa's band.
Sailors of the Olympia.
Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck in a carriage.
Admiral Sampson and officers of the fleet in eight open carriages.
Sailors of the fleet.
Forces of the regular army under General Merritt.
N. G. S. N. Y., under Governor Roosevelt.
Toronto Highlanders (doubtful).
Naval militia, state of New York.
National Guard of other states, assigned to place in the line in the order in which the states were admitted to the Union.
G. A. R. (if they parade, doubtful).
Ex-Confederates.
Veterans of the Spanish-American war.
Governors of states who are accompanied by troops will ride with their troops. Others will ride in carriages escorted by members of the reception committee. It has not yet been decided where in the line they will ride.

General Roe now estimates that there will be 32,200 men in line from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Connecticut, Georgia, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Mississippi and Missouri. There may be others, but these enumerated are all that have reported to the committee as certain to be here.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DESTROYED SEVEN FORTS.

And Utterly Routed Insurgent Forces in Cebu.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A dispatch has been received from Manila by the war department, stating that Gen. Snyder attacked the position of the insurgents five miles west of Cebu and destroyed seven forts and quite a number of smooth-bore cannon. The insurgents were utterly routed, and Snyder returned with his force to Cebu. The Tennessee regiment was already aboard the transport to come home, but disembarked to take part in the engagement.

Following is the text of Gen. Otis' message:

"Manila, Sept. 26.—Adjutant General, Washington:—On September 22 and 23 Snyder attacked strong insurgent positions about five miles west of Cebu, with 265 officers and men—the Tennessee regiment and 517 officers and men of the Nineteenth, Sixth and Twenty-third infantry and Sixth artillery, driving the enemy from the works and capturing seven forts, including smooth-bore cannons mounted therein, and fourteen entrenched and fotified places. Our loss was William A. Hanley, Co. A, Sixth infantry, killed, and four wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 40. The insurgents retreated to new fortifications far southwest. Snyder returned to Cebu with the Tennessee troops, who had disembarked from the transport Indiana to take part in the action. Two companies of the Nineteenth infantry hold important positions in the mountains.

(Signed.) "OTIS."

FIGHT AT SUBIG BAY.

Insurgents Found to Have a Fine Krupp Gun.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy department, has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Watson giving a brief account of the engagement at Subig bay. It is dated the 24th, at Manila, and says:

Mandora discovered heavy gun mounted opposite Kalaklan point, Subig bay; exchanged shots with Charleston. Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord and Zafiro with detachment of marines and sailors from Baltimore, to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position on 23d; after bombardment landing party carried entrenchments, dispossessed enemy and destroyed a 16-centimeter Krupp gun. Casualties: William Shepherd, apprentice, second class, Charleston, seriously wounded; Charles Haffke, coal passer, Concord, heat prostration.

Insurgent fire heavy, but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown. Full report mailed.

The important feature of the engagement is the fact which is disclosed that the insurgents have been able to obtain Krupp guns. It was known at the time of the outbreak of the insurgents against the Americans that the artillery of the insurgents consisted of a few obsolete guns captured from the Spaniards. Now they have been able not only to obtain but to mount 16 pieces at an important point not far from Manila. Acting Secretary Allen says that it is evident the navy at Manila does not intend to allow any fort to be erected by the insurgents which can be reached by the ships, and he is convinced that the squadron under Rear Admiral Watson will be able to keep the shores guarded and repeat the lesson of yesterday if the insurgents are found to be operating on the coast.

New York, Sept. 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The 16-centimetre Krupp gun destroyed in the insurgent trenches at Olongapo, in Subig bay, is one of the guns sent to that place by the Spanish before the battle of Manila Bay.

The insurgents took possession of the Spanish posts in the bay in July of last year, being assisted by the Raleigh and the Concord, which were sent by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference by the German cruiser Irene, whose captain had prevented Aguinaldo's forces from taking Isla Grande, at the entrance to the bay.

Subig bay is the most important in the vicinity of Manila.

GUNBOAT BEACHED.

Crew Are Prisoners and Guns Are Captured.

Manila, Sept. 25, 4:30 p. m.—It is reported that the insurrectionists have captured the United States gunboat Urdaneta, in the Orani river, on the northwest side of Manila bay, where she was patrolling. One officer and nine of her crew are missing.

The United States gunboat Petrel, sent to investigate the matter, returned and reported that the Urdaneta was beached opposite the town of Orani, on the Orani river. She was riddled with bullets and burned, and the following guns, with their ammunition, were captured: A one-pounder, one Colt automatic gun and one Nordenfeldt 25-millimetre gun. The crew of the Urdaneta are prisoners or have been killed. Further details are lacking.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Navy department to-day received from Admiral Watson a cablegram announcing the capture and destruction of the gunboat Urdaneta, reported in the press dispatches of yesterday. Another dispatch from the Admiral states that he learns through insurgent sources that her commander, Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, was killed in the action. The fate of the crew is not known.

Admiral Watson's dispatch follows:

Manila, Sept. 25.—Secretary Navy, Washington.

Gunboat Urdaneta, Cadet Welborn C. Wood, commanding, has been captured and destroyed by the insurgents while blockading. The wreck is hard aground, water two feet deep, near Orani, on Orani river, northwestern corner of Manila bay, and is completely gutted. Draft, maximum, was less than six feet, displacement in tons, 42. Battery consists of one pounder, r. f. g., one machine gun (Colt automatic), one machine gun (Nordenfeldt), 25 milimetres. The reason of his presence in that river is not known. Commander Cornwell was preventing the landing of arms with forty men. His force too small to attack armed insurgents at the village. Water is only six feet deep on the bar at the mouth of the river. Cannot obtain any authentic information of the crew as yet, because insurgents will not respect flag of true. Cadet Wood with the crew of nine enlisted men and one Chinaman are not accounted for. (Signed.)

WATSON.

ENGLISH AND BOERS.

First—Great Britain claims suzerainty over the Transvaal under the terms of the convention of 1881. The Boers dispute the claim, invoking the convention of 1884, in which the term "suzerainty" does not appear. The Boers say the omission was deliberate; the British that the queen's suzerainty was understood, though not specified, and that it was the governing principle of the convention of 1884.

Second—Great Britain demands increased facilities for naturalization of outlanders. At present outlanders desirous of naturalization must take an oath renouncing allegiance to their former government, and then, after 12 years' residence, and provided they have the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the burghers in their district, they become citizens of the South African republic. The Boers at one point of the negotiations offered to reduce the probationary term to five years, but the latest advices are that they now stick out for seven years.

Third—Great Britain demands for the outlanders a share in the election of the president and increased representation for the gold fields. The Boers say they are willing to concede these points, but under conditions which the British claim are likely to make the concessions illusory. The British government wants to have this matter thoroughly examined, so as to insure the outlanders getting the substance, and not merely the shadow, of their demands in this respect. Great Britain is willing that such an examination should not serve as a precedent for interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, which the Boers argue would be the case.

These are, broadly, the points at issue between the two governments. Originally the suzerainty question cut very little figure in the dispute, but the more the Boers insisted upon it the more has it become the paramount feature of the trouble. Great Britain has throughout flatly refused to even discuss the point.—New York World.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

OUR SOVEREIGNTY

Will be Recognized by the People of Negros.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Two important dispatches from Gen. Otis, at Manila, were made public by the war department to-day. The first indicates that the insurgents on the island of Negros are about to recognize the authority of the United States. An election will be held in Negros on October 2. The dispatch follows:

"Manila, Sept. 23.—Adjutant General, Washington:—Hughes, at Iloilo, reports that Lopez and 34 armed men surrendered to Byrne, at Castellano, Negros. An election will be held in that island on October 2. They have sought a conference. The chief insurgents of anay wished to know what promise could be given them in case of a formal submission. They were told that no arrangements were possible until they surrendered and their force disbanded.

OTIS."

The second dispatch says the American flag will be raised in Sulu island. The chief insurgents in Zamboanga are reported willing to accept the authority of the United States, but desire to name conditions. The second dispatch follows:

"Manila, Sept. 25.—Adjutant General, Washington:—Bates returned from Jolo on the 21st instant, having placed garrisons at Siassi and Bungam, Tawi, Tawi group—one company at each place. Affairs in the archipelago are satisfactory. Bates saw the chief insurgents of Zamboanga, who are still anxious to receive a United States garrison on condition of its withdrawal should Aguinaldo succeed in Luzon. The proposition was not entertained. Zamboanga is having trouble with more datos in that vicinity who have raised the United States flag. Dato Cagayan, of Sulu island, visited Jolo, gave adhesion and desired to raise the American flag instead of the Spanish flag on the island. The American flag will be raised there. We are ready to give six months' notice in order to establish in the archipelago customs regulations under a protocol between Spain, Germany and Great Britain of 1885. Bates' report was by mail. OTIS."

GILMORE AND HIS MEN

Will Probably be Released This Week.

New York, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The two Englishmen, who assert that they were shipwrecked in a small open boat near Bigan, at the northern end of Luzon, brought a message from the insurgent general, Pantelon Garcia, that 14 American prisoners who are now held at Tarlac, will be released on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The delay in releasing the prisoners, as promised several days ago, is due to the fact that the Filipinos wish to furnish the men with new clothing when they set them free.

The Englishmen state further that Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and the captured boat's crew from the Yorktown are still at Bigan, but will be released later.

The admitted purpose of the Filipinos in thus freeing the Americans is to impress foreign powers.

The Englishmen say that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men are not being treated well. They are receiving only 20 cents a day each for rations.

The released Englishmen assert that three Americans who were taken prisoners have accepted commissions in the insurgent army. One of the three is said to have been a sergeant, but his regiment is unknown; another is said to have been a corporal in the California regiment, while the third is a negro.

Five officers of the Japanese army are assisting the insurgents in their war preparations.

The Filipino authorities sent word that no trace can be found of Captain Rockefeller, of the Ninth infantry, who disappeared in April and was supposed to have been captured.

The railroad bridges in insurgent territory have been washed out, especially the one at Bandan, above Tarlac, and the insurgents are having difficulty in supplying the troops in the immediate front of the American line. The insurgent army has a hetereogenous supply of arms. Sometimes there are four types of rifles to a regiment. The main resistance to the American advance is to be made at Tarlac.

On the way to the American lines the Englishmen were taken on a wide detour away from the insurgent front, and were thus unable to see the rebel defences, which are reputed to be strong.

NEAR ANGELES.

Party of Insurgents Ditch a Railroad Train.

Manila, Sept. 22.—235 p. m.—A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles this morning, and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others. Lieutenant Lome and five of his scouts who were on the train made a vigorous defense and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterwards found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

General Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calulet to the relief of the train, but his services were unneeded.

FILIPINO CHURCHES.

United States Troops Careful to Protect Church Property.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of September 18, sixteen churches different localities occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property respected and protected by our troops."

MONTOJO'S VESSELS.

But Three of the Sunken Spanish Boats of Any Use.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20.—Among the passengers of the Empress of India, which has arrived from the Orient, were T. H. DeWitt Veeder, who has been working with Lieutenant Hobson, raising and repairing Spanish vessels destroyed by Admiral Dewey, and Arthur Peterson, paymaster United States steamer Baltimore. Veeder says but three of the vessels now at Hong Kong will be of any use to the United States, the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon.

Marines at Cavite.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Navy department to-day received a cablegram from Admiral Watson announcing the arrival at Manila of the marines under Major Elliot. The force will proceed at once to police Cavite and vicinity.

Fought With Corn Knives.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 22.—William and Charles Goldston, brothers, living on a farm near New Albany, engaged in a duel with corn knives, in which both were badly wounded. The men were found lying on the ground by a neighbor who chanced to cross the field.

FREE NATIONAL DISPENSARY

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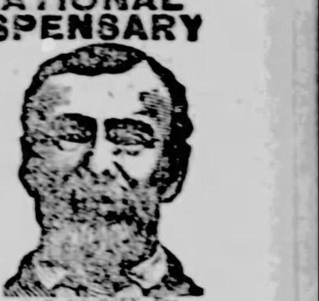

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LADIES! My Monthly Regulator NEVER FAILS. Box FREE. Mrs. B. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

SANTO DOMINGO.

GETTING HOME AGAIN.

Political Refugees Are Now Flocking Back to San Domingo.

San Domingo, Sept. 22.—A warship from Porto Rico, with 40 political exiles on board, arrived here to-day. The return of the exiles aroused much enthusiasm among the populace.

The decree of the government fixing October 6 to October 8 for the primary elections, and providing for the meeting of the electoral college during the last week of October, although a revolutionary action and against the constitution, has been well received. The government's action was ratified by a popular demonstration, the crowds crying: "Down with the constitution." There was, apparently, no opposition to the decree.

Officers will be elected for the full term. Jiminez is the only candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Joint Protests.

Santo Domingo, Sept. 20.—At a meeting of all the foreign consuls held yesterday in this city, a joint protest was drawn up against the action of the government in destroying the value of paper currency. This action was rendered necessary by the contradictory decrees issued on successive days.

FROM PORTO RICO.

LATE FIGURES

Present Some Interesting Figures Concerning Porto Rico.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 21.—The board of charities' tabulated statistics show that out of a population of 916,894 there are 291,089 indigent and 11,858 sick. The number of deaths as a result of the recent hurricane was 2,619. One week's rations were issued to 293,147 persons, and the number of those working for rations was 11,212. The first jury trial in San Juan provisional court took place to-day, when a prisoner named Francisco Trapaga was convicted of larceny and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor and to pay $500 costs.

OUR NEW CITIZENS.

General Order Prescribing the Conduct of Elections.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department has received copies of the general order issued by Governor General Davis, of Porto Rico, prescribing the manner in which municipal elections shall be held.

The Australian ballot will be used, and the qualifications of the voter are that he must be a bona fide resident of the municipality, 21 years old, a taxpayer, or else able to read and write, and a resident of the island for two years.

HAWAII.

LABORERS FOR HAWAII.

Invested Capital Calls and 10,000 Japanese Are Coming In.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20.—Not content with the importation, through Minister Ramon, of a small party of Italian field workers, the planters of Hawaii are now arranging for a wholesale importation of contract labor from Japan. When the Empress of India sailed from Yokohama on the 7th inst., their agents had 9,319 laborers, and these, with the women who are to accompany them to the islands, mean a total emigration from Japan of upwards of 10,500.

The large demand for cheap labor results from the recent heavy investments of American capital in Hawaii, but the present immigration is viewed with alarm in Japan, the government promising stringent restrictions for the next session of the Diet.

Changes Quarters.

New York, Sept. 20.—Vice President Hobart left his summer home at Norwood park, near Long Branch, N. J., for his winter home in Patterson, N. J., yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and by his family physician, and said that he felt as well as could be expected.

Professor Killed Himself.

Covington, Ga., Sept. 22.—William A. Franz, professor of English and literature in Oxford, Ga., university, killed himself at his home here, using a pick and knife, inflicting fifteen wounds on his neck, arms and lungs.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

"Flashes the firelight upon the dear faces,
Dearer and dearer and onward we go,
Forces the shadow behind us, and places
Brightness around us, with warmth in the glow."

TO A TRAVELER.

Some hearts there are that see afar
The goal towards which they wend;
Some souls have sight to mark the light
That shows the journey's end;
But some must still strive to fulfil
What each day sets before,
Content to find there waits behind,
Each task a duty more.

And who shall say that knows the way,
That those who travel slow,
May not win much that passes such
As see where they shall go?
Perhaps there lies another prize
That may outshine this star;
And he who waits may know the Fates,
And see them as they are.
—From Kitchen Magazine.

WHAT IT MEANS. DO NOT WAIT........

I have just received through the mail a clipping from a New England paper containing an article from the pen of Rev. John White Chadwick of Brooklyn, in which he criticizes Edwin Markham's The Man With the Hoe severely, reading into it a meaning, it seems to me, that was far from the writer's thought. This is not the first expression of the kind which I have seen, and it is only another proof that individual views of the same thing often differ widely.

To me, Mr. Markham's grand poem is world-wide in its significance. He did not carry in his mind while writing a picture of the farmers in Massachusetts where Mr. Chadwick spends his summers; nor those of golden grained Kansas or Nebraska; nor the tiller of the earth in the sunny South; nor the farm workers upon the wave-washed Pacific shores. What was before him, suggested by that picture of Millet's, was a part of humanity to be found in all countries, the overworked toiler for daily bread whose fathers and fore fathers for generations have toiled in the same hopeless way, and thus bequeathed to him the dulled brain and the sodden body. It is absurd to suppose that Mr Markham does not know conditions in the United States, or that he intended to insult the intelligent farmers of our country. The Man With a Hoe in the picture which inspired him is simply a type of a class which is to be found in many lands and in many places. We have all seen such people where manual labor was being done. Let Mr. Chadwick go down into the coal mines of any country and see what he will find there.

It is the literal interpretation of both poem and picture that causes the false understanding. Mr. Markham simply sounded a clarion note of appeal to the better thought of the people to aid in uplifting those who need such help by bettering the conditions of their labor, not by taking it away, as Mr. Chadwick insinuates. So long as the brutalizing process goes on anywhere, a nation cannot rise to its best, and it is this which both artist and poet mean to express. It simply shows Mr. Chadwick's own limitations when he reads into Mr. Markham's poem "an impeachment of hard work in all its myriad forms." The poet well knows that work is a saving grace, that it is hard work that transformed the wilderness into the garden, that has spanned the land with railroads, that has brought to pass the wonderful changes which have placed the United States among the greatest of nations. And because so much has been done, more and greater things are possible, and for the doing of these things, the poet holds men responsible. He has used his poet's pen touched with the fire of inspiration to make a plea for the ignorant and oppressed everywhere.

Mr. Chadwick would have us believe that the responsibility for wrong in present social conditions does not rest upon man, but "is mainly that of the being called Jehovah, Jove or Lord, according to the preference of different races of mankind." It would seem as if his ideas were that if God has made such a tangle of things, let Him get them untangled. If that be his real thought, what in the name of common sense is he preaching for?

Mr. Markham's magnificent poem will live and appeal to the hearts of men long after his critics have been forgotten. The very fact that it so seized upon the public mind proves that in its broadest conception, it has the heart of truth. And it is an astonishing thing that there should be such a narrowing of his meaning as the supposition that he was slurring the farming population of the United States.

I have been much interested in the effort which is being made, and of which I have spoken before, to carry out the wish of George Washington that a National University be established in Washington, and for which a site was selected during his lifetime. This was upon a knoll on the Potomac corresponding to the one upon which the monument now stands.

On the fourteenth day of December of this year a century has elapsed since the death of the patriot whose memory is so dear to the nation. On that day it is proposed by the George Washington Memorial Association to lay the cornerstone of a Memorial Building which, in the words of the President of the Association, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, shall be devoted to Administrative work for higher University education. This is a step and an important step towards carrying out the desire of Washington, the reasons for which are given in his will, where a bequest was made towards effecting the purpose.

It has been urged against the plan that such a national University is not needed, and will interfere with those already established in the country. As I understand it, this is designed as a crowning institution where the students who desire to pursue a career of scientific investigation will be given prolonged opportunities in that direction. In Washington is the Smithsonian Institution, with its varied treasures collected from all over the world, and also the great Congressional Library. Then again for the students in the science of government is the object lesson of Congress and the Supreme Court, all things in themselves constituting reasons for the placing of such an institution there, where it can be made to rival the greatest Universities of the Old World. It seems to be a matter of importance in which the interest ought to be a general one. A century has gone by, and the wish of Washington is yet unfulfilled. The patriotic women who have the memorial in charge should have all encouragement.

Carlotta Perry in Carter's Monthly has the following beautiful poem which she has entitled Too Late:

Now that her eyes are hid in death's eclipse,
We give her tears and smiles! Now that the crown
Of God's great love is hers, we bow us down,
And press our small love sign upon her lips.

We bring her beauty; weary unblessed hours
Were hers; now that from out her gloom
She hath passed on to fields of fadeless bloom,
We come and bring our little gift of flowers.

We give her praise, now that she doth not heed,
So great her peace, what any lips can say,
We come and speak the praise above her clay
That we denied her in her sorest need.

If, as some deem, the spirit lingers near
Its empty house awhile, I think she must
Wonder to find her soul-deserted dust
Grown suddenly so very strangely dear.

Is this not a lesson which we all need—need to take to our hearts every day? In the weariness of daily life, in the pin-pricking little worries which we let wear upon us, do we not too often forget to give the loving look, the tender, appreciative word which costs so little and yet means so much?

We come and speak the praise above her clay
That we denied her in her sorest need.

So brave, so true, so unselfish we say, and then go our way with no thought of what the assurance of our trust and confidence might have been to her when she could "heed." Too late, and it would have been so easy had we remembered.

Once the Death angel was poised above the head of the mother of a family. She knew he was there, and she said: "Oh, Death, I am ready to go with you, for they love me not!" Then Death replied: "I will wait yet awhile, and perchance they will remember and speak the words your heart is craving." But they spoke them not, for they were world-busy, and so Death gathered the mother to his breast and bore her away beyond their sight and touch and hearing. And then they remembered.

It is a quaint old story, carrying the same meaning as the poet put into her lines. Both remind us that there is no time when we can afford to forget to make the passing moment brighter both for those we love and for those who may but touch our lives, but whose need we do not know—we can not even guess.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy•Corner

The editor wishes to state once more, for the benefit of all interested, that Mrs. Ellen Chadwick has failed to send her address, although she has been asked to do so several times. Until she does so it is impossible for letters to be forwarded for the young lady of whom she wrote, and concerning whom Dorothy has this to say:

I have been very much interested in the discussion of "the girl, the note and the overalls." 'Tis a pity that the conditions governing our social life should force a girl to do such a thing. Now, of course this same girl may be a loud-mouthed, vulgar, uneducated girl, and she may be the reverse, for poverty touches the good, pure and intelligent as well, we all know; but assuming that she is the latter, I am forced to ask where will she find a suitable companion? Not in the society which as a working girl or factory girl she is forced to accept, or not have any.

Why? Because we all know that an honest, intelligent, moral young man may have an entrance in the best society if he will. Nay, more; there are not wanting those who will ask, even beg him to enter; he meets there bright, intelligent girls, enjoys their society, and flattered by their attention, because they are above him socially, he never thinks twice of the factory lass who toils all day by his side, perhaps; or if he thinks at all, supposes, of course, that she must be ignorant and unrefined, because "they all are, you know."

Now I protest. When you ask a factory man to dine, do hunt up a factory girl equally as intelligent and give her one good dinner. When you ask that young clerk, bookkeeper, carpenter, plumber, or ice man, to spend a pleasant evening in your home, do hunt up the tired sisters or cousins who are clerks, cashiers, cooks, dressmakers and soda-fountain girls and find out how sweet and good they are; and let me tell you a secret—how much more suitable they are for wives for the men you have invited than the girls, however noble and true they may be, who know not the ways of poverty.

Come, sisters, who will make a pledge to try and do this?

Mudie May, in her usual bright, attractive style, reviews some well known novels for the benefit of the Cozy Cornerites this week.

I must confess that when first I glanced through Scott's famous novels, "Woodstock" and "Red Gauntlet," I thought they would be very dull reading, despite their fame, for I am not partial to novels the scenes of which are laid in foreign countries, hundreds of years ago.

At last after they had lain on the shelf a long time I essayed to read them in conjunction with the history of the times and persons dealt with, and now, I number them among the best and most interesting books I have read. I had read the history before, but the stories gave a livelier interest to it, and vice versa.

A thread of love runs through each of them, but that does not detract from the interest. Edward Eggleston aptly said: "It is God who made love so universal that no picture of human life can be complete where love is left out."

And then they both end in the most approved style. The villain and traitor is killed by one of the minor characters just as his treachery is about to be consummated; the hero and heroine are married and live happily ever after, and all concerned are disposed of satisfactorily. (What woman does not like to have a story end right)?

The scene of "Woodstock, or The Cavalier," is laid in England, in the year 1651. It deals with the flight from England of Charles Stewart after his defeat by Cromwell at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, more particularly his concealment in the Royal lodge at Woodstock. The last chapter describes his triumphal entry into London, May 29, 1660, and his meeting with the loyal friends who had sheltered him in his hour of peril. It is certainly interesting and instructive to read the history of Charles II and Oliver Cromwell, and to learn that such a person as Colonel Harrison really existed.

"Red Gauntlet" is a tale of the eighteenth century, when Charles Edward Stuart, the young pretender, was living in exile in France.

In both books it seems to have been the purpose of the author to accurately depict the manner and customs of the people and unsettled condition of those troublous times, and the extreme animosity that existed between the different political and religious factions.

The loyalty of the principal characters of the novels, Sir Henry Lee and Hugh Redguntlet, respectively, to a fallen and hopeless cause, is the theme of the tales. Their perusal has only served to strengthen my feeling of thankfulness that I live in the United States of America, 1899, instead of in those "good (?) old times."

In regard to the "ropey bread" question Mrs. S. A. D. M. writes:

I see J. W. S. asks "What is the cause of bread becoming stringy after being baked two or three days, and unfit to eat?" I had similar experience in Nebraska and also in Minnesota, and have come to the conclusion it is no fault of the maker, and I think I have solved the question.

I am reading an article on the adulteration of foods. It stated "flour was mixed with white corn flour." I thought, now that is the cause of my ropey bread, for it would cause fermentation and the disagreeable odor.

THE COOK.

CONVERSATION.

Conversation is but carving;
Give no more to every guest
Than he is able to digest;
Give him always of the prime,
And but little at a time;
Give to all but just enough,
Let them neither starve nor stuff,
And that each may have his due
Let your neighbor carve for you.
—Scott.

"But in a cause that is righteous, sweet is the smell of powder." That was Miles Standish; the cook changes it a trifle today, making it "sweet is the smell of cooking, for it's pickling day at her home, and the air is heavy 'not with sweets' but with sours, and spices and onions."

Mrs. S. A. D. Merrill started the ball rolling by coming in with this recipe for a cucumber and onion pickle:

One quarter lb. each of black and white mustard seed; 1 half pt. olive oil; 2 tablespoonfuls celery seed; 100 medium sized cucumbers; 2 large onions. Slice the onions and cucumbers very thin, and place in a jar in layers with salt between, using about 1 pint of salt. Let this stand 12 or 14 hours and then drain thoroughly. Mix the oil and seeds and place between layers of the pickle and cover with cold white vinegar.

In buying the oil, be sure to state that it is wanted for culinary purposes.

Mrs. A. D. Mack brought her recipe for cucumber catsup which she says is a delicious relish for corned meats.

Grate 12 cucumbers (ripe, but not too ripe) and drain in a colander. Chop 3 large onions very fine and mix with 1 teaspoonful each of horse radish and white mustard seed. Pour over it enough good cider vinegar to make it quite juicy. This is not to be cooked, and will keep perfectly for some time in a cool place.

But the condiment that brought out the true essence of pickling, and filled the air with savory odors was the chili sauce made by Mrs. Anne Grant.

For it, she took 8 quarts tomatoes, 3 cupfuls of peppers, 2 cupfuls onions, all chopped very fine; 3 cupfuls sugar; 1 cupful salt; 1½ cupfuls vinegar; 3 teaspoonfuls each of cloves and cinnamon; 2 teaspoonfuls each of ginger and nutmeg; boil 3 hours; bottle up and seal.

FANCY WORK.

The main portion of this column is filled to-day by Dorothy, who, in answer to Lil's request, helps her out in the following practical fashion:

Lil, I send design for waists which I hope may assist you. Fig. 1 is of the

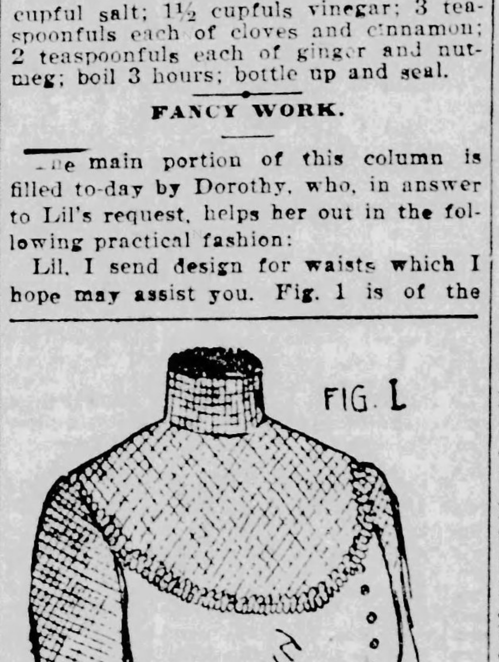


FIG. 1

brown and plaid; the yoke fastens invisibly on the shoulder and at arm hole and may be closed invisibly under the arm or buttoned as shown.

Fig. 2 is of the black. The sleeves may be of the wool if you have enough to cut them and the bodice parts marked wool; much depends on your size. (Note—It is economy to be small, also very convenient when you are making over a garment with short patterns.) However, cut the bodice parts first.

The sleeves may be all satin, or after either of the pattern sleeves shown; the back and front of both patterns are alike in design. Your lace will trim nicely the waist and sleeves as shown; the straps and bows over the shoulder are of ribbon, either velvet or satin. I know of no material better suited to your purpose than satin.

If you wish it more elaborate cover the satin with lace in some bold design, either in black or white, or you can use white or some bright colored satin and cover with black lace; or drape softly with chiffon, or other veiling.

I hope my directions are sufficiently

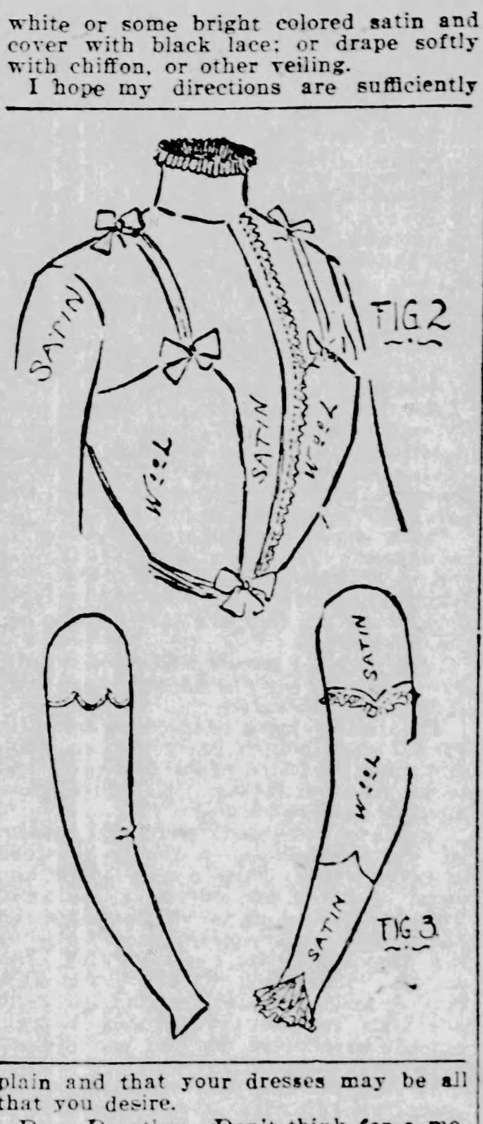


FIG. 2 FIG. 3

plain and that your dresses may be all that you desire.

Dear Dorothy: Don't think for a moment that you "talk too much." It is just such helpful talkers—and workers—that make an editor's life comfortable.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

On the fourteenth day of December, 1899, 100 years will have elapsed since the death of George Washington. A marble shaft, taller than any other similar structure in the world, already stands in the District of Columbia to commemorate his achievements. A greater tribute to his goodness and wisdom is now proposed by the fulfillment of his wish that there might be established at Washington a National university for the higher education of the youth of the country, not only in the arts and sciences but in the principles of political and social sciences, including also the elements of good government.

The reason which appealed to him for the creation of such an institution are given in his will, and he left a bequest to aid its foundation. During his lifetime at his instance a site for the university was selected on the Patomac at Washington upon a knoll corresponding to the one upon which his monument now stands. No sustained effort has heretofore been made to carry out this great purpose of Washington; and the personal contribution which he intended to make has been well nigh forgotten except by a few. He left also a heritage most valuable in the conception of such a plan. The George Washington Memorial association has adopted the thought and will give momentum to it by erecting a Memorial building whose uses shall be devoted to administrative work for higher university education.

The George Washington Memorial association has organized committees in nearly all the states of the Union and are making combined and systematic effort to secure sufficient funds to erect in Washington the administrative building, which will bring the project directly to the attention of the national legislators and other visitors to the national capital. Several thousand dollars have been already subscribed, and interest is being widely manifested.

The association in raising funds to carry on its work depends largely upon the increase of its numbers, the membership fee being $5 for the first year (constituting each one a charter member, who joins up to next December the 14th, at noon time, when the charter closes). Such members receive a charter membership certificate.

Subscribers to the building fund receive also a finely engraved certificate for subscriptions of five dollars and over. The beauty of the certificate compels its preservation, and in years to come it will be vaulable as showing the interest and participation of the contributors to this great undertaking. The coupons of these engraved certificates of subscriptions are filled in to correspond with the face of the certificates, and sent by the treasurers to the national auditor for use in verifying the deposits in the American Security and Trust Co., and then they are preserved for filing within the building when completed, as records of the builders of the Memorial. We all share the pride of Virginia in all that touches the greatness of Washington, and we shall vie with each other in giving a proper expression of interest in the undertaking of the next few months.

Upon the coming anniversary of Washington's death, the association intends to keep its promise to commemorate fittingly the day and the sentiment which prompted its being, and according to the word first given out, to lay the cornerstone of their building—Memorial Building.

The president of the association is Ellen A. Richardson, of Boston, residing temporarily in New York, 471 West End avenue. Mrs. Richardson will be glad to receive any communications and to furnish any information that may be desired on the subject.

Mrs. George B. Bigelow, Hotel Oxford, Boston, Mass., is the corresponding secretary, and will furnish literature upon application.

The Countess of Aberdeen, whose picture is here presented to The Household, became very well known to the people of the United States—and especially to the women—through her efforts to restore the lace industry in Ireland. In order to interest [illegible] in Irish lace she had an Irish village in the World's Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, with Irish women working upon lace in its various stages.

The Countess is interested in many good works and was the presiding officer of the International Council of Women held last summer in London. Mrs. May Wright Sewall was elected to succeed her but the Countess is now vice president. She is also president of eight to ten important organizations of women, among them the Victorian Order of Nurses, which she founded in Canada in honor of the Queen's diamond jubilee, the Women's Local Government Society, the Aberdeen Union of Women Workers, and the Irish Lace Depot in Dublin, established on business principles for the sale and development of the Irish lace industry.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Among the patrons of the M. G. R. this morning, was a young woman who figures somewhat romantically in the first book of poems so dear to every childish heart: Mother Goose's Melodies.

"Curly-locks, Curly-locks, wilt thou be mine?"

This Curly-locks comes from Illinois and has this to say:

"If there is room for another member in the great M. G. R. circle, I should like to become one. I have read the letters with interest for a few years, and often thought I would write. I have never seen a M. G. R. badge, but when I saw the letters of Prairie Maiden and Country Lass, from my own state, I plucked up enough courage to write and would like to correspond with them as they are so near my home.

I am also a "country lass," as I live two miles from a small city of 3,000 inhabitants in central Illinois, which is a great corn belt. Corn was injured some, for lack of rain, but to-day the long looked for rain has come at last, the dead leaves are beginning to fall, and the day is dark and dreary.

Another new member was welcomed this morning, who signs herself Cor Cordum, Ark.:

I am another one of those "pesky school teachers," and have taught enough, perhaps just enough, to find out what a hard time a teacher has. I don't like the work very well, and think it is wrong to teach without liking it; since no one can do a duty well unless they enjoy it; hence, I expect to spend most of my time studying shorthand and typewriting. I had almost finished my course in stenography when my teacher's office, with typewriter and all fixtures, were burned, so it has never been convenient since for me to finish.

An older member, who has been almost a stranger by reason of her long silence, is our Vivian, Ill.:

I really can not keep still any longer, although a member of your merry circle for several years, I have occupied a secluded corner while listening to the interesting conversations of our older and more important members. My silence was partly due to the admittance of a young man, bearing my "nom." I was not long in discovering that he deserved a higher place in the ranks than I did, but since he has left us, I will endeavor to take his place in our circle—that is to say, I will try to do so, and who can do more than try?

I enjoy the M. G. R. meetings very much, and I am expecially interested in the older members. I think the reunion was a decided success.

Altho' I am at present, a school ma'am I intend to become a music teacher in the near future. Miss Prudence, won't you give me a seat between a musician and a photographer? If you can do so, I'll be perfectly contended, for music and photography are my hobbies; some one interested in these arts, even an amateur, such as I am, please come to the front and let us hear from you.

I will send 15 cents for a badge, as I contemplate going to the Pacific Coast next spring, and I think, perhaps, I may find an M. G. R. somewhere on the route.

Mother's Stay, N. C., writes:—I am trying to live as nearly according to the demands of the ideal life held forth by the M. G. R.'s as I can, taking into consideration the many little struggles I have with temptations, passions and disappointments. However, I have long cherished a hops of assuming the M. G. R. title by proving myself of some interest and help, and I shall just keep on trying.

The girls bring you flowers sometimes, do they not, Miss Prudence? I will drop an armful of mountain flowers and mosses on your desk, if you will accept them, and go.

Thank you, very much, Mother's Stay. Miss Prudence appreciates the flowers highly, and the kindly feeling that prompts their giving is sweeter to her than the blossoms themselves.

A wail comes from Green Mountain Boy, Vt., to this effect:

I have been a widower now since August 15th, when Isabel went to her Indiana home, where I shall join her October 1st.

I do not consider marriage a failure, but I do consider housekeeping without a woman, a decided failure, and advise all M. G. R.'s not to let their housekeepers go away, as I did.

Make Haste, Texas, writes in serious vein, as follows:

Dear M. G. R.:—I often wonder why it is that with everything around us good and noble—music, books, birds and flowers (not to mention friends and friendship), that so many folks look at life as being one long siege of slavery and servitude—one long day of hardships and toil.

Does it seem fair to go through this world in this often-sought way?

It's simply cheating self out of all of life's sweetness, stealing sweetness from the lives of others, sapping the very essence of life itself, and adding another drop of sorrow to the already too large ocean of grief, to allow the eyes to be continuously gazing upon the dark page. 'Tis true the dark page is there, but it is not true that one should keep it continually before the mirror of the soul and become blind to all the pleasures which belong only to man.

So many lives, unfortunately, are overshadowed by the acts and words of others that it's hard to see any of the sunshine which ought to illumine the way.

Do we, as Merry-Go-Rounders, do all we can to drive away the gloom that light may come down; do we try to cheer up the downcast by giving them our hand; to lighten the burdens of the downtrodden and ill-fated ones whose lives are heavily taxed, with never an enjoyment coming to them?

Following out the same idea and making it part of the M. G. R.'s mission, Luster, Texas, writes:

I know how glad I am to scan a newly-received column, and to glean the good thoughts sown by willing minds and faithful hands, and I suppose others are just as eager as I am to have a pleasant hour, at least, once a week.

There are many outside folks who take great interest in our work; though they have never said an audible word, their lives have been made better and purer, and their days brighter and happier from having read these letters.

As a part of our mission it should be our delight to speak kindly to the aged and infirm; for to this principle has been credited the long life of China as a nation.

There are many dark homes in this land of ours that might be made brighter if the stored-up sunshine could be put on the wings of light to soar abroad. Into these benighted homes we M. G. R.'s hope to send one ray of gladness, to strike one chord of music, to make some heart glad.

Carrie, we are glad to hear your bit of experience as to the helpfulness of M. G. R. letters, and Sicily accords the same truth; but that orchard of golden, ripe apples just completely filled our gaze. Remember us, Sicily, when enjoying what we cannot, for shipped apples are all we western Texas people can get, though peaches grow here very well.

THE BOYS WE NEED.

Here's to the boy who's not afraid
To do his share of work;
Who never is by toil dismayed,
And never tries to shirk.

The boy whose heart is brave to meet
All lions in his way;
Who's not discouraged by defeat,
But tries another day.

The boy who always means to do
The very best he can;
Who always keeps the right in view,
And aims to be a man.

Such boys as these will grow to be
The men whose hands will guide
The future land; and we
Shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who is
A man at heart, I say;
Whose legend on his shield is this:
"Right always wins the day."
—Selected.

THE LITTLE TRAMP DOG.

The latest addition to the pets on Clover Hill is a cunning little dog. Where she came from or to whom she belongs we are unable to find out, as no one seems to know anything of her history; and as she cannot tell us, we are very much in the dark in regard to her past life, and can only wonder if her former owner regrets or rejoices over his loss. Her face and ears are mostly black, with a yellow spot over each eye, while her body and tail are perfectly white. She has soft, wavy hair, and the most beautifully shaped head and expressive eyes, but oh, such an apologetic air! as if she said, "I am very sorry that I am here, if I am in the way; but really I don't know what to do about it," which she must know would call forth any amount of peting from even a sworn dog-hater.

She has evidently been the playmate of some little child, and our seven-year-old Alma is her choice of the family. The admiration is mutual, and wherever Alma goes the little dog is right with her; if she takes a ride in the wheelbarrow,

ALMA AND HER "TRAMP" DOG.

which she does very often, doggie hops in, too, and sits quietly beside her wherever she goes. A barrel in the back yard is often used for a "rocking-chair" in their play, and no matter how Alma seats herself on the treacherous-looking rocker than the dog jumps up in front, and seems to enjoy that rolling motion as well as any one. A ladder leaning against a shed roof is a favorite seat, and one day Alma called me to come and see the dog jump to the third round, where she was sitting, and then snuggle down in her lap perfectly happy.

It is never allowed in the house, although [illegible] being indoors, but one night the kitchen door had not been latched, and in the night blew open. [illegible] the weather was mild, and several times through the night I heard some animal breathing. I supposed the little dog or the cat had come in and was lying on the floor in the kitchen. Imagine my surprise on rising in the morning to see, stretched out on a couch in the room, her head on a pillow, that cunning little dog! Surprise kept me quiet, and such a shamefaced look as that little face put on. The wag instantly left her tail, and after one glance in my direction she looked steadily at the wall before her, until I turned my head, when she just seemed to slide off the couch and out of the room with the most crestfallen air I ever saw. I presumed she interpreted my silence to mean the most dreadful reproof. How an animal can so plainly manifest its feelings is a mystery. In a moment's time she changed from a happy, joyous little dog, overjoyed at seeing me, to the most wretched, woebegone, hopeless-looking animal that ever walked on four feet, simply because I did not speak to her.

The farm animals and the other pets regard her as a harmless curiosity, and are not alarmed at her brisk little bark. Even Alphonso, the great gray cat, who whenever a dog comes on the place, seeks the highest shelf of the pantry, there to remain immovable until the coast is clear of dogs, only turned his nose a trifle higher and growled a few remarks about "small dogs being beneath his notice." While "Dickey," the gobbler, after warning the rest of the turkeys to keep at a safe distance until he investigated this walking cotton-ball, gobbled himself hoarse in trying to convince every one that, as far as he could perceive, there was [illegible]. From that time the little dog was a fully recognized member of the pet family. [illegible] drive her off. So after breakfast every morning I noticed Alma [illegible] to the barn, with the dog following as usual, [illegible] "Little dog, [illegible] stand, doggie?" as the dog jumped up to lick her hand.

"There, now, [illegible] ever have minded. As she turned, the tears in her eyes [illegible] about his baby girl, the little dog did not "go away," but held her post as the companion and playmate of our child. When Alma started to school the doggie was determined to go, too; but not being allowed to do that, would come to the door and express her sorrow in the most doleful howls and whines, which nothing but a cooky frosted with sugar could relieve. Her only dissipation, if it may be called that, is a weakness for cookies, which she takes between her teeth, and, with a little bow of thanks, goes off to the green hillside, where she is quite an ornament, to eat her treat at her leisure.—A. M. M., in Home Companion.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Nottingham, England, in 1788. At a very early age he exhibited a fervid passion for literature, and through the kindness of friends was enabled to enter the University of Cambridge, where his too great devotion to study brought on an incurable disease, of which he died in 1806.

Robert S. Walker.

2.—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—One who caused the Trojan war.
2.—A Jewish month (Esther iii:7).
3.—A son of Hezron (1 Chron. ii:9).
4.—A son of Aher (1 Chron vii:12).
5.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The through diagonal of a cube is 17.32+ inches. Required, the edge of the cube.

G. C. Gibson.

4.—SIX NOTABLE SKELETONS.

1.—W—l—l—m —c—l—l—y.
2.—J—h— M—l—a—.
3.—A—b—r— D—e—f—e.
4.—F—r—a—d —a—o—l.
5.—P—u— K—u—e—.
6.—J—s—p— C—a—b—r—l—.

Terence O'Shaughnessy.

5.—QUERY

What town in the United States has sidewalks, curbstones and hitching posts made of the finest marble?

Bonnie Burney.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"He that reigns within himself and rules his passions, desires and fears is more than a king."

S. F. Forgens.

Answers to Puzzles of September 14.

1.—Capt. Frederick Marryatt.
2.—Words forming diamond: N, Tay, Natal, Yat, L.
3.—The Ohio Centennial.
4.—"The Lord helps those who help themselves."
5.—James K. Polk was the only speaker of the House of Representatives who afterward became President of the United States.
6.—Lowell wrote:
"God scatters love on every side,
Freely among his children all;
And always, hearts lie open wide,
Wherein some grains may fall."

Chat.

Correct solutions were to-day received from Ohio Wasp, R. S. Walker, Geo. C. Fuller, C. Oster and C. M. B., who also sent in some new work.

Concerning the egg question, it appears that Elfa sent the corrected answer ([illegible]), some time ago, but the note was mislaid.

C. Oster says that W. P. E.'s problem could be solved much more easily by algebra than arithmetic.

Ohio Wasp: Come this way again, please. The letters M. G. R. stand for Merry-Go-Round, the name of one of the departments of The Blade, and there is a very pretty silver badge bearing these letters that was made expressly for the young people who belong to the M. G. R. circle.

NASH'S KEYNOTE.

Presents the Republican Cause in a Most Masterly Manner.

Akron, O., Sept. 23.—Judge George K. Nash, Republican candidate for governor, opened the speaking campaign here this afternoon. In part he said:

In response to the earnest advice of the President, the Dingley tariff law was substituted for the Wilson tariff law on July 24, 1897.

That the new tariff law is a success as a producer of revenue is apparent from the fact that in the first two years of its life it brought to the treasury of the United States the sum of $357,352,769, while during the first two years the Wilson tariff law was in operation it raised the smaller sum of $315,667,428. During the first year the revenue produced by the new tariff amounted to only about $148,00,000, while in the second year, ending on June 30, 1899, it amounted to about $209,000,000. The importations in the first year were small, owing to excessive imports the previous year, in anticipation of higher tariff. The second year shows that under ordinary circumstances the new law will produce ample revenue.

In addition to custom duties the government receives money from the internal revenue with which to pay its ordinary expenses. In the last two years, without taking into consideration what are known as war taxes, about $342,000,000 have come into the United States treasury from this source.

The government receives large sums of money from miscellaneous sources other than customs and internal revenue. Her actual receipts during the two years ending June 30 last amounted to $921,281,955.88. This did not include money borrowed on account of the necessities of the Spanish war.

During the same period the expenditures amounted to $1,048,440,761.65. There was an excess of expenses over receipts of $127,168,806.27. In this outgo there were more than $280,000,000 on account of the war with Spain. Without this war there would have been no need for war taxes, no necessity for borrowing money, and the pledge of the Republican party to provide money enough to meet the expenses of the government and pay its interest would have been kept, and $50,000,000 applied to the reduction of the public debt.

The new tariff law has been beneficial to American manufacturers. This is shown by the fact that during the last two years the importation of foreign manufactured articles have amounted to the sum of $206,000,000, while in the two years preceding they were worth $279,000,000. The law has operated to exclude manufactured articles to the amount of nearly $75,000,000, and thus enlarged for ourselves the home market to this extent.

It was claimed against the new tariff law that it would exclude from this country the crude articles necessary for use by American manufacturers, at I for the Wilson tariff, with its "free raw material" theory, that it would facilitate the introduction of these articles. Actual trial and experience have exploded this theory, as they have so many others of Democratic origin. During the first two years of the Wilson law, the value of these articles amounted to only $400,000,000. Under the new tariff law they were of the value of $423,000,000.

It was claimed as an argument against the new tariff law, that its enactment would damage American trade abroad, and would result in a reduction in purchases by other countries from us. It is wonderful how a little actual experience has destroyed this cherished Democratic theory. During the first two years of the Wilson law, the value of American products sold to foreign nations was $1,690,000,000. During the two years ending on June 30, last, it was $2,459,000,000, an increase of 45 per cent, or $769,000,000. The value of manufactured articles sold to other countries in the two years first referred to, was about $412,000,000, and in the last two years it was $629,000,000.

Among the great industries in which Ohio producers are especially interested, are wool and the manufacture of iron and steel.

Under Democratic free trade, the annual value of imported wool rose to the vast sum of $53,000,000. These importations fell in 1898 to $16,700,000, and in 1899 to $8,200,000. In 1897 the importations of woolen goods amounted in value to $49,100,000, but in 1898 they fell in value in $14,800,000, and in 1899 to $13,800,000.

Under the influence of the Wilson tariff, the sheep in Ohio decreased from 3,887,000 in 1892 to 2,122,000 in 1897. With the new tariff law the flocks began to increase, and now number more than 2,500,000. The price of XX Merino washed Ohio wool was in June, 1896, 17 1-2 cents per pound; now it is 34 cents.

The exports of iron and steel from this country in 1895 and 1896 amounted in value to about $73,000,000, but during the last two years they were of the value of $164,000,000. Under the Wilson law the importations of iron and steel in two years were of the value of $48,000,000. In the last two years they were of the value of only $24,000,000. Thus the market for our iron and steel manufactures has been increased at home and abroad. What wonder is it that our furnaces are ablaze both night and day, and that the men are over-worked?

The lapse of time has shown the falsity of all the reasoning presented by the representatives of the Democratic party in 1896. They told us that the United States did not have sufficient currency, and that the currency would not be large enough without free coinage at the favorite ratio. We have not had free coinage, but the amount of currency has been increased. July 1, 1896, it amounted to $1,506,434,966. July 1, 1899, it was $1,932,484,889. The per capita of circulation has grown from $21.18 to $25.38.

They prophesied that wheat and other agricultural products would never again become valuable without the silver ratio of 16 to 1. But they have.

They pointed out that the way to start the wheels in the mills, which they had silenced, was to adopt their silver fallacy. It was not done, and yet our manufactories were never so busy as now.

They bewailed the cruel fate of the idle and hungry men, women and children, who were everywhere to be found, and then prescribed the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at 16 to 1 for their ills. Their nostrum was not taken, but the idle and hungry are no longer to be found.

If the Republican party has no better title than the change which has taken place in the last three years, it is entitled to a warranty deed for the gratitude of this nation.

Right here in Ohio 170 manufacturing plants in the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Alliance, Marietta, Canton and Massillon paid to their employes the sum of $2,412,879.05 in June, 1899. The same factories in June, 1896, paid their employes $1,468,084.32, an increase in favor of June, 1899, of $944,794.73, or more than 64 per cent. My home city of Columbus, through 15 of its factories, paid to employes in June, 1896, $88,000, as against $172,00 in June, 1899. Your city of Akron, through 12 plants, paid to employes in June, 1896, $77,000, and in June, 1899, $129,000. In the city of Dayton, 13 factories had, in June, 1896, 3,977 employes, as against 5,926 in June, 1899. The Dayton employe was paid an average compensation of $43.22 last June, as against $38.25 in June, 1896.

So it is everywhere—a greater number of people employed—better compensation. And yet the blind leaders of a decaying Democracy cannot see that better times have come to make happy all our people.

There is another very important matter, with which the Republican party and its policies have had much to do in the last two and one-half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged, and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and the future prospects of the country. Our agricultural products, owing to the fertility of our soil, and the skill and industry of those who till it, have become so great that we can no longer consume them at home. The output from American factories is so immense that we can no longer sell the things we make at home. Without a great foreign market, our farm products and farm lands would be of but little value. If we could not sell our manufactured articles in foreign lands, our factories would again be idle or in a state of almost hopeless inactivity.

During the two years ending June 30, 1899, our exports have been of the value of $2,458,687,746. During the same period we have purchased from foreign nations articles of the value of $1,313,166,508. The balance of trade has been in our favor by the sum of $1,145,521,236. This means that during each day we have lived in the last two years the gold of other nations has come to our shores at the rate of more than a million and a half of dollars. Whether we have been awake or asleep, the ceaseless and noiseless flow has kept on, and each hour has found us richer by $65,000. And still the stream broadens and increases in strength. Last July the value of our exports was $94,000,000, as against $72,000,000 in July, 1898. In August they were $105,000 000, as against $84,000,000 in August of last year.

The value of the products from the land in this country last year is estimated to be about $2,500,000,000. Almost one-third of these products, amounting in value to $785,000,000, was sold to other nations. What would they have been worth had we not had a foreign market? In 1898 we exported manufactured articles of the value of $290,000,000. This year these exports increased to $338,000,000. Who can estimate the benefit those foreign sales have been to the languishing industries of America?

The policy of the Republican party is to strengthen and make larger this foreign market for our goods? It is very much in earnest about this matter. We are just as zealous in this case as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that government assistance shall be given to our shipping, so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by our government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

They bravely shouted at Zanesville, "We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States." Who in the world is in favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the spirit or character of this great republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain, do not wish to establish an empire in them, or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is proposed, when Congress shall act, to give them a government free in character, and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish.

What is all this fuss about? What has caused all this hue and cry about expansion and imperialism?

Within the last few years many of the business men of this country have consolidated their great interests into corporations and combinations, which are popularly known as "trusts." The men who conduct our manufactures, trade and commerce, are generally intelligent, far-seeing citizens, with a patriotism equal to that of any other class of citizens. I am very loth to believe that these men would knowingly do anything that will be detrimental to the country or to their fellow citizens. It is true, however, that there are things connected with these new organizations which rquire regulation by law, in order to prevent evils which may arise. These evils have been denounced by both the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio in state convention. So far the two parties stand upon an equality. In another respect the Republican party has an advantage, in the fact that the Seventy-third general assembly passed a stringent law well calculated to prevent evils, and that an attorney general elected by the Republican party has been diligent in his efforts to enforce the law.

Undoubtedly new and careful and wise legislation will be required both upon the part of congress and state legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely intrust to the men of the Republican party. In all time past they have shown themselves more capable than the men placed in congress and in our legislatures by the Democratic party.

When the Republicans of Ohio, on the second Monday of January, 1892, again took possession of the affairs of Ohio and undertook the transaction of her business, they immediately set about devising ways and means with which to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. This work has been admirably done by the administrations of Governors McKinley and Bushnell. Ample revenues have been raised with which to meet all expenses, and this, too, without increasing the rate of taxation for state purposes upon real and personal property. At the close of the fiscal year ending November 15, 1898, the cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund was $504,000.26, and all obligations had been paid.

When William McKinley was inaugurated as governor in January, 1892, the state debt of Ohio was $2,291,665. To-day it is only $1,002,065, and $200,000 of that amount were issued to pay expenses incurred in the war with Spain. With continued Republican control in the state, the last dollar of Ohio's debt as a state will be wiped out in 1903. This is certainly a splendid showing from a business point of view. The highest praise that can be given to Governor Bushnell and his Republican administration is the fact that no Democratic convention, state or county, has uttered a word of censure against them for four years.

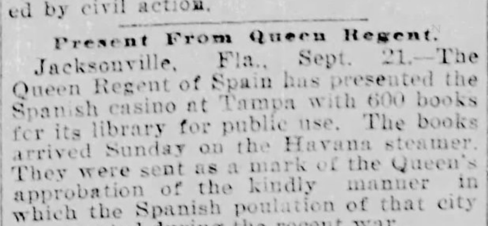
STANDARD'S REPLY.

Answers State Attorney of Nebraska in the Suit Brought.

Omaha, Neb, Sept. 20.—The Standard petition of the attorney general of the Oil company has filed its answer to the state in the case brought under the anti-trust law to restrain the company from transacting business in the state. The company denies that it is in any sense a trust. It further answers that, under the Nebraska statute, which makes the entering of a trust a misdemeanor punishable by forfeiture of right to do business in the state, the company or its agents must first be convicted of the misdemeanor before the penalty can be enforced by civil action.

Present From Queen Regent.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 21.—The Queen Regent of Spain has presented the Spanish casino at Tampa with 600 books for its library for public use. The books arrived Sunday on the Havana steamer. They were sent as a mark of the Queen's approbation of the kindly manner in which the Spanish poulation of that city was treated during the recent war.



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FORAKER AN EXPANSIONIST

Rousing Speech on Problems Before the Country.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 23.—Senator J. B. Foraker yesterday afternoon delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. Among the features of his address were his declarations for expansion and an exhaustive argument on trusts. He said, in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts, and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soup-houses and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than any other. They had their origin there, and there they have had their most completed development.

"But we should distinguish. Not all combinations of capital and business are trusts; not all of them have illegitimate purposes, and not all are attended with disadvantageous consequences. On the contrary, the great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial. But whether they are of the one kind or another, they are not partisan in character. Trusts are not a Republican institution, enjoyed by Republicans alone, nor a Democratic institution, enjoyed by Democrats alone; but they are composed of Democrats and Republicans alike; men of both parties are engaged in them and interested in their promotion and their protection under the law. They are simply a feature of our modern business conditions, with respect to which party lines cannot be drawn.

"By consolidation of capital, plants and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated, and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth; by a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the older countries of Europe.

"These consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. So did the introduction of the sewing machine and other labor saving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country. But for the advantages we acquire by these consolidations of capital and industries we could not be supplying, as we are to-day, locomotives to the railroads of England, or the building of bridges in the Soudon in successful competition with the bridge builders of Great Britain. We could not be sending our myriads of products to South Africa, China, Japan and Australia. We have come to the place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad we must compete; to compete, we must economize, and to economize we must lower wages and combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and, therefore, we adopt the alternative, and combine.

"And now, just when the necessity is upon us to find markets for our surplus products, the way to the best markets of all is opened by the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain. It is not in Europe, but in Asia, where we are to find relief.

"Five or six hundred millions of people, chiefly in China, are just now being introduced to our civilization. In the near future they will make heavy demands on the rest of the world. Russia, France, Germany and England are striving for their share of this trade, and we owe it to the shops and farmers of this country to secure our fair share also. To neglect our opportunities would be stupid folly.

"Considerations of this character must not be overlooked when we consider the acquisition of the Philippine islands. The wisdom of that acquisition will be in due time demonstrated, just as in every other case of annexation of territory. It is true these islands are far distant from us, but they are near by the great markets we must enter. It is true that we paid Spain $20,000,000 on account of them when we might have taken them by force, but that was only to reimburse her for money actually expended for the improvement of harbors and the construction of public buildings and other improvements which it would have been ungenerous, to say the least, for us to have deprived her of in her hour of helplessness and humiliation.

"It is true that these islands are inhabited by a heretogrenous population, speaking many different languages and possessing varying degrees of capacity and possibility, for civilized government, and that all, good and bad, are, according to the terms of the treaty, to pass under our jurisdiction; but it is not true that by their annexation they are to become citizens of the United States, participating in our government and competing with our labor.

"On the contrary, expressly provided in the treaty, the civil and political status of the inhabitants shall be determined by congress, and this provision of the treaty is as much the supreme law of the United States as though it were set forth in the constitution itself, for, by the constitution is is expressly provided, not that the constitution alone shall be the supreme law of the land, but that the constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of the constitution and all the treaties made or to be made, not under the constitution, but under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

"In other words, a treaty with a foreign power is, as to all matters with which it appropriately deals, an instrument of equal dignity with the constitution itself. The whole subject is, therefore, entrusted to the American congress to be dealt with as it may see fit, and the congress can be safely trusted to so deal with it as to fully protect American interests both at home and abroad. And not only can the congress, the direct representatives of the people, be trusted to do justice to ourselves, but also to the Filipinos.

"An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the establishment in due time of such civil government as the congress may provide. When congress convenes all can be heard, and I have no doubt but that wise and just results will be reached. In the meantime, so long as the war continues, there can be but two sides to it, and only one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people.

"When the end of the strife comes, if not sooner, it will be made manifest that our purposes are altogether beneficient. We do not want to oppress anybody or deprive anybody of self-government who is capable of it. On the contrary, to the fullest extent consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the discharge of our internal obligations, and as rapidly as possible, the Tagalos, the Vicols, the Visayans, the Moros, the Negritos, and all the other peoples and tribes of that archipelago will be advanced in the enjoyment of freedom, liberty, independence and self-government under the protection of the American flag."

ON ITS WAY.

New Twenty-Eighth Regiment Departs From Camp Meade.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 25.—The new 28th regiment left Camp Meade to-day for service in the Philippines; the troops went in four sections over the Pennsylvania railway. They will be stationed at the Presidio a short time before embarking for the far east. The work of recruiting the 41st and 47th regiments at Camp Meade for service in the Philippines, is going steadily on.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Clear-Cut Presentation of the Position of the Republican Party

Akron, O., Sept. 23.—At the opening of the Ohio Republican campaign here this afternoon Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of New York, spoke in part as follows:

Our opponents denounce trusts. But they propose not one remedy that would not make the situation ten times worse than at its worst it now is. I have read through carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of his fellows to find out what they propose to do. I have not found so much as an attempt to formulate a rational policy of relief.

More and more as we study their speeches, it must be impressed deeply upon us that they are not seeking to secure a remedy for the grave economic evils that have made themselves manifest in connection with the huge industrial development, which we speak of as the "growth of trusts;" that they are not honestly striving for a remedy; that all they are seeking to do is to raise a cry which will inflame the people, that thereby they themselves may come back to power. They are not striving to benefit the people. They are striving to hoodwink the people in order to benefit themselves.

You can not by law make a man prosperous. You can only do what we have done—give him the chance to become prosperous by his own exertions. But you can very readily by law take this chance away from him, and as sure as there is a sun in heaven, if you do what our opponents ask you to do, if you upset our present tariff policy and plunge us back into the economic chaos in which we were floundering six years ago, and if you upset our system of finance and destroy our national credit, then you will cast this country into a condition of appalling misery, a misery which will be felt by all, but which will be felt most severely by the wage-workers, to whom our foes especially appeal. Surely, the country has had enough of tariff tinkering by the opponents of a protective tariff.

We shall do all in our power to destroy anything that upholds monopoly, that artificially lowers wages or that artificially increases prices or puts it in the hands of one man or one set of men to become absolute in any branch of business. We will interfere with these evils in any way we can. But we will find out how best and most wisely we can interfere before acting, and when we do act, our action shall be effective.

Our opponents throughout the nation, and in particular here in Ohio, propose as a method of attacking trusts to meddle with the tariff, which would mean economic disaster to the masses, and to debase the coinage, which, in addition to even more frightful economic disaster, would mean national dishonor.

When they come to the second plank in their platform, the question of expansion, they advocate the dishonor of the American arms and the trailing of the American flag in the dust. They place themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the nation.

The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of Congressman Lentz, who divided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaldo, and, therefore, for the ruin of the American army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and of Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Governor Altgeld. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints when they canonize Aguinaldo as a hero and Altgeld as a sage.

The combination is entirely appropriate. Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bomb-thrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the sea with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step from encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

Make no mistake! In the Philippines we are at war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there, save through victory.

Every argument that our opponents make now is exactly such as, if they were logical, they would make on behalf of the Sioux Indians in South Dakota or the Apaches in New Mexico, and such as they actually did make at the outbreak of the Civil war. If we have no moral right to interfere in the Philippines then we have no moral right to interfere in an Indian reservation. If we have no right in Luzon and should leave it to the Tagals, then we have no right in Alaska and should leave it to the Indians and Esquimaux.

Not one argument can be made for the proposed line of conduct in the one case that does not apply with exactly as much force in the other. People tell you that the Filipinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 said of the Confederates. Here, in Ohio, Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure and that the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged.

The feeble Vallandighams of to-day take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can hesitate in this struggle and ever afterward call himself a true American and a true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both.

Two facts must be emphasized: First, that out of the present situation, the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines and to establish a government of orderly justice; and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet short-sighted people who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila bay. Of course, such conduct was impossible.

It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate had such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place and the war between the Spaniards and the Filipinos would have draged along its wretched length until some outside interference took place; or else, what is far more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out, the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we would have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to be great.

Dewey had to stay and he had to finish the job we had begun. The talk about the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is, of course, the veriest nonsense. Aguinaldo, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us. It was our troops and not the Filipinos who conquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence, it was to us the islands fell, and we shall show ourselves not merely weaklings unfit to take our place among the great nations of the world, but traitors to the cause of the advancement of mankind if we flinch from doing aright the task which destiny has intrusted to our hand.

We have no more right to leave the Filipinos to butcher one another and sink slowly back into savagery than we would have the right, in an excess of sentimentality, to declare the Sioux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held. The Filipinos offer excellent material for the uture; with our aid they may be brought up to the level of self-government, but at present they can not stand alone for any length of time.

When great nations fear to expand, shrink from expansion, it is because their greatness is coming to an end. Are we still in the prime of our lusty youth, still at the beginning of our glorious manhood, to sit down among the outworn peoples, to take our place with the weak and craven?

A thousand times no! A thousand times rather face any difficulty—rather meet and overcome any danger—than turn the generous and vigorous blood of our national life into the narrow channels of ignominy and fear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American republic. They can qualify, refine, differentiate and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of hostility to the flag, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the race.

My fellow-citizens, this contest of yours in Ohio is no mere state contest. It is a national contest. Our opponents are fighting on national grounds. They take their stand in favor of economic unrest, of financial dishonesty and of national dishonor.

We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them on every point. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought prosperity to us. We stand for an intelligent effort to wipe out any wrong that may arise without substituting a tenfold greater evil. Finally, we stand for upholding the honor of the American people in the face of any foreign foe, and of giving free outlet to the vigorous and abounding strength of the nation.

We follow the policy which, under Washington, secured us the navigation of the Mississippi and the peopling of the wilderness up to its shores; which under Jefferson secured the expansion of the United States through the Louisiana purchase to the far shores of Oregon; which under his successors secured our expansion into Texas and California; which as late as the days of Seward secured our expansion into Alaska. Four years ago the very people who now cry out against the Philippines were crying out over Hawaii and demanding (and for the moment succeeding in the demand) that the flag should be hauled down where it had once been hoisted. Now Hawaii is ours, and its coming in has not caused a ripple of trouble, and who would think of giving it up?

If we flinch from doing our task in the face of the nations, if we flee from the Philippines, we shall have written a shameful page in the history of our country, a page which our sons and grandsons will read with bowed heads. I verily believe that the shame and anger such action would arouse in our bosoms would force us in a few brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered, only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We cannot shrink from doing the task allotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands, and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely, no American worthy the name will make such an admission.

In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us as we uphold financial integrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity at home; as we uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation abroad.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

First Gathering in the Country to Choose Delegates for 1900.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 21.—The Democratic state convention for the nomination of a full state ticket, to be voted for in November, assembled in Mechanics' hall at noon to-day, William S. McNary presiding.

The convention attracts extraordinary attention aside from its regular duties in naming a state ticket, from the fact that it is the first gathering in the country to choose delegates to the national convention in 1900. The decision to elect all delegates at the state convention is due to George Fred Williams and his lieutenants, who carried their motion through the state committee in the face of bitter opposition from the anti-Williams men who favored a delay in naming the delegates until next spring, as has always been done in past years.

It is conceded that Alexander Bruce, of Lawrence, who was the Democratic standard-bearer last year, will be renominated for governor. For the second place on the ticket there is a contest which places the result in doubt.

The fact that the resolutions have been prepared by a committee headed by George Fred Williams makes it certain that the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed without equivocation. A strong plank will also be set up against trusts, and the platform will also declare strongly against imperialism.

According to the program of the managers the names of George Fred Williams, W. S. McNary, Callahan and Alexander E. Bruce, of Lawrence, will be presented for delegates at large. All are in favor of the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President. The committee on platform met early in the forenoon and completed their work. The platform endorses the principles of the last national convention and opposes the policy of the McKinley administration in the Philippines. The Chairman of the platform committee is George Fred Williams.

A motion for the appointment of a committee to select seven delegates at large to the Democratic national convention of 1900, met with spirited opposition. A motion to amend so as to defer the appointment of delegates at large until June, 1900, was declared defeated. Hisses and cat calls greeted the speakers on either side of the question. Congressman John A. Fitzgerald raised a storm of protest by his denunciation of the state committee which had agreed to the plan of selecting delegates at large at this time, and of George Fred Williams. Ex-State Senator Gallavin replied to Mr. Fitzgerald.

SMALLPOX.

Several Developed Cases Among Soldiers of the Thirty-First.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—There are three well developed cases of smallpox and fourteen suspected cases in the quarantine hospital at the Presidio. It is thought that at least three, if not five, of the suspects showed almost unmistakable symptoms of the disease.

The cases are in charge of the general hospital and the officials are using the most strenuous efforts to prevent an epidemic. The developed cases and the suspects are all from the Thirty-first regiment.

Wages Advanced.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22.—At a joint scale conference of committees of the American Flint Glass Manufacturers' association and Glass Bulb Workers here, the workers were granted a 5 per cent advance in wages. The settlement was a compromise, the workers demanding an increase of 10 per cent.

JUDGE HARTWELL

Will Represent Hawaii in Congress at Washington.

Honolulu, Sept. 15, via San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Judge Alfred S. Hartwell has been chosen by the government to represent the territory of Hawaii unofficially in Washington during the coming congress. The appointee will leave for his post in time for the opening of congress in December.

President Dole stated that the action of the Hawaiian government in sending a representative to Washington was not only with the knowledge but with the hearty approval of President McKinley.

DREYFUS RELEASED.

In the Early Dawn of This Morning He Walked Out.

Rennes, France, Sept. 20.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, at 3 o'clock this morning, left the prison here, in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's island, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

M. Viguie, the chief of the secret service, and the prefect, M. Dureault, arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the minister of war's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to a waiting carriage, and was driven to the Vern station, outside the town. Mathieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept, and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's island was no more noticed than that of an ordinary traveler.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Pardoning Dreyfus does not drop the curtain on the drama. The Dreyfusards are determined to pursue the campaign against the generals and other officers of the general staff who have lied and committed gross illegalities in order to keep the prison door closed on the victim.

TO VINDICATE HIS HONOR.

He Will Continue to Fight to Prove His Innocence.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Aurore to-day publishes the following declaration from former Capt. Dreyfus:

"The government of the republic has given me my liberty, but liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Former Capt. Dreyfus arrived here this morning, and went to the home of M. Valabregue, a relative.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The minister of war, Gen. De Galliffet, has addressed the following order to the corps commanders:

"The incident is closed. The military judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring afterthought, bend to their decision. We shall, in the same manner, accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the president of the republic. There can be no further reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you, and if it were necessary, I should command oyu, to forget the past, in order that you can think solely of the future. With you and all my comrades, I proclaim vive l'armee, which belongs to no party, but to France alone. GALLIFFET."

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French army.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of the minister of war, Gen. De Gallifet, to the army, declaring the Dreyfus incident closed, has excited keen opposition among the Dreyfusards and Socialists. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to oust the war minister from the cabinet. It is said he issued the proclamation without consulting his fellow ministers. Some of the paper criticising him are in close touch with several of the ministers and Gen. DeGallifet is credited with saying: "They want to get rid of me. I am quite prepared to go, but I don't mean to go alone. Either all of them disappear with me, or I stop where I am."

London, Sept. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared it will be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira.

AT CARPENTRAS.

Health Far From Satisfactory, but He Is Now Happy.

London, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the Mail, who joined the Dreyfus party at Bordeaux and accompanied it to Carpentras, describes Dreyfus as "thoughtful, permanently aged, with soft eyes, a smile like a woman's, and rather the appearance of a savant than a soldier." When told of the great wave of British sympathy in his behalf he wrung the correspondent's hand and showed the deepest emotion.

His health the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. He ate meat yesterday for the first time.

"It is against the doctor's orders," said Matthieu Dreyfus.

"Ah," said the former captain, "let me have a holiday to-day. I will be sedate and I am just like a boy now and feel that I could run and jump about the green fields for very joy. Just think, I shall now be able to laugh and play with my children in the beautiful country."

After the meal, despite his brother's half laughing protest, he smoked several cigars, "to celebrate the holiday."

The sad note amid the rejoicings was the death of M. Kestner.

"I am grieved beyond words," said Dreyfus, "to think that I shall never be able to thank that noble heart."

WON'T PAY INTEREST.

This is Regarded as a Virtual Repudiation of the Debt.

New York, Sept. 21.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: The decision by the Spanish cabinet that the interest on the Cuban bonds must be paid by the Cuban government is a virtual announcement that Spain will not pay the interest, that the bonds are valueless. Involved in this announcement is the condition that there may be an attempt to entangle congress in a discussion of the responsibility of the United States government for the interest during the American occupation of the island.

The action of the Spanish cabinet was referred to the state department, from which the following authoritative statement was obtained:

"The United States commissioners at Paris never at any time or in any degree agreed that the United States should become responsible for Spain's Cuban debts. There never was any understanding that any other party should be responsible for that debt, than Spain herself. The reason the United States did not assume the debt, or any part of it, was that the debt was incurred almost wholly by Spain to crush the several insurrections. The United States might have assumed to guarantee this debt if the funds named had been expended in internal improvements in Cuba. This government, as is well known, consented to pay Spain $20,000,000 in the case of the Philippine islands, solely on the ground that approximately that amount had been expended by Spain in improvements in the islands.

"The United States, therefore, has assumed no obligations for, and has no interest whatever in the declarations of the Spanish cabinet on the debts of Spain or how they shall be paid. The present declaration looks like a repudiation of the debt, principal and interest."

The state department argues that when Spain relinquished her sovereignty in Cuba she relieved that island of debts contracted to keep her in bondage. This construction, it is held, is affirmed in the notes which passed between the two disputing commissions when the treaty was under discussion in Paris.

Famous Church Burned.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Sept. 22.—A great fire last evening almost completely destroyed the famous and beautiful church of San Francisco, founded by Pizarro in 1535.

FROM CUBA.

CUBAN RECEIPTS.

Express Wagons Guarded by United States Artillerymen.

New York, Sept. 21.—Six express wagons containing a number of boxes and small casks and guarded by a detachment of eighteen artillerymen from Governor's Island, in command of two non-commissioned officers, drove to the sub-treasury yesterday. In the casks and boxes there was Spanish and French gold coin and American specie to the amount of $1,400,000. It was sent here from Havana on the United States transport Buford which arrived here last Sunday. Of the total amount $800,000 was from the post department of Cuba and the other $600,000 from the customs department. The French and Spanish gold will be sent to the mint in Philadelphia where it may be used for re-coining.

The large postoffice receipts from Cuba are explained by the fact that the bankers are selling exchange and remitting through the postoffice.

Spanish Fortifications.

Havana, Sept. 20.—Governor General Brooke has issued an order permitting municipalities to pull down and dispose of all temporary Spanish fortifications, returning to the owners such material as was confiscated by the Spanish for governmental purposes.

Yellow Fever Dying Out.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a dispatch from the acting chief surgeon at Havana saying that there are no more new cases of yellow fever at Havana and but two convalescent cases. The indications are that the fever situation is under control.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MONTOJO BLAMED.

Dewey's Opponent at Manila Retired From Service.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The trial of Admiral Montejo, formerly chief in command of Spain's naval forces in the Philippines, who surrendered to Admiral Dewey after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the battle of Cavite, began here Tuesday. The prosecution demanded a sentence of imprisonment for life with dismissal from the service. The defense will be presented to-day.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The court-martial of Admiral Montijo, commander of the fleet defeated by Dewey at Manila, was continued Wednesday.

Counsel for the defense charged that the main cause of the defeat of the Spanish fleet and the army was the thoroughly bad defensive condition under which the fleet and army fought.

Telegrams produced in behalf of Montijo proves that the government had no conception of the strength of the American fleet, but declared that it had no fears about the results of Dewey's operations, and saw no reason why the Spanish forces ought to be reinforced.

Montijo, it was shown, had sufficiently warned Madrid regarding the probable issue of a contest, and his counsel, therefore demanded the moral and official re- [illegible]

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish naval forces [illegible]

CUBAN DEBT.

Repudiated by Spain and Not Recognized by United States.

New York, Sept. 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Holders of Cuban bonds [illegible]

ARGUMENT ENDED.

Ex-President Harrison Makes the Closing Address for Venezuela.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney general, [illegible]

YIELDED AT LAST.

Jules Guerin, Anti-Semite Agitator, Surrenders.

Paris, Sept. 20.—[illegible]

IN VENEZUELA.

General Castro, the Leader of Insurgents, Holds Valencia.

New York, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald [illegible]

CRUISER DETROIT.

Its Commander Cables Conditions in the Venezuela Trouble.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Commander Hemphill, of the Detroit. [illegible]

"U. S. S. Detroit, La Guayra, Venezuela, [illegible] —About 4,000 men (insurgents) [illegible]

[illegible]

HEMPHILL.

SENTENCED.

Leaders of Conspiracy Against King Milan of Servia.

Belgrade, [illegible]

THREE THOUSAND LOST

As the Result of the Recent Typhoon in Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20.—Over three [illegible]

Obliged to Lick the Natives.

Paris, Sept. 21.—[illegible]

Six Hundred Killed.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20.—Mail advices by the steamship Empress of India [illegible]

A Trace of Andree.

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 20.—[illegible] a buoy marked "Andree Polar Expedition." [illegible]

New Range of Mountains.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—The Russian [illegible]

Martial Law in Algiers.

[illegible]

Earthquake in Asia Minor.

Smyrna, Asia Minor, Sept. 22.—[illegible]

More Bubonic Plague.

Alexandria, Sept. 23.—[illegible]

Dying at Brighton.

London, Sept. 22.—Florence Marryat [illegible] at Brighton, England.

An Extraordinary Chance for a Bright Man to Secure a Steady Position the Year Around in His Own Home.

Dear Editor.—We want a clothing salesman in every town where we have no agent to take orders for our men's custom made-to-measure suits, pants, overcoats and ulsters. Any good bright man, especially if he has had experience as a salesman in a store, agricultural implement house or where he has come in contact with people, as solicitor for tailoring, insurance, nursery stock or other goods, can make big money with our line the year around; but any good bright man, even without previous experience, can make $150 a month and expenses with the big outfit we furnish him and the opportunity we give him if he will devote his time to the work; or, a good man whose time is partly taken up with other work and who can devote his spare time to our line, even if only for an hour or so a day, he will do exceedingly well with our agency. We have men in real estate, loan, legal, lumber, grain, railroad, express, and other business who give their spare time to our line with big results. No experience is absolutely necessary, no capital required. We furnish a complete line of cloth samples and stationery; have no commission plan, no house-to-house canvass, no catchy condition, but offer a rare opportunity for some man in vicinity to secure high grade employment at big wages.

We are the largest tailors in America. We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer to the Corn Exchange National Bank in Chicago, any express or railroad company in Chicago or any resident of this city. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills, we operate the most extensive and economic custom tailoring plant in existence, and we reduce the price of made-to-measure suits and overcoats to from $5.00 to $18.00 (mostly $5.00 to $10.00), prices so low that nearly everybody will be glad to have their garments made-to-measure, and will give our agent their orders.

We will furnish a good agent a large and handsomely bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of suits, pantaloons, overcoats, etc., a book which costs us several dollars; also fine colored fashion plates, tape measure, business cards, stationery, advertising matter and a rubber stamp with name and address and pad complete; also an instruction book, which makes it easy for anyone to take orders and conduct a profitable business. We will also furnish net confidential price list. Agent can take orders and send them to us and we will make the garments within five days and send them direct to agent's customer by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, collect the agent's full selling price, and every week we will send the agent our check for all his profit. The agent need collect no money and deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders at a liberal profit. We deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send him in one round check his full profit for the week, and nearly all our agents get a check from us of at least $40.00 every week of the year.

We will make no charge for the book and complete outfit, but, as the outfit costs us several dollars, it is necessary to protect ourselves against anyone who would impose upon us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, therefore we will ask as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the reader who decides to take up this work, that he cut this article out and mail to us, with the understanding that the big book and complete outfit will be sent to him by express, he to pay the express agent $1.00 and express charges for the outfit, with the distinct understanding that we will refund the $1.00 as soon as his orders have amounted to $25.00, which amount of orders has been [illegible]

[illegible]

Red D line. The Red D line's steamer [illegible]

WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT PLAN.

It Will be Operated in Philippines as in Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 23.—A plan is under consideration at the War department to create an army division of the Philippines and divide the division into departments on a basis similar to that in Cuba. The idea is to create four departments in the Philippines, at least three of them to be commanded by major-generals. The Philippines heretofore have been known as the department of the Pacific. It is expected that one department of the proposed new division will consist of General MacArthur's command, north of Manila, another will be General Lawton's command, south of Manila, and a third will be a new command to operate from Lingayen or Dagupen. The fourth department, probably, will consist of the troops in the islands south of Manila, which include the commands now at Iloilo, Cebu and other points.

The scheme has not yet taken such definite form as to determine the commands of the division and departments.

LARGE INCREASE

In Collections of Internal Revenue for Month of August.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows for the month of August the receipts from all sources amounted to $24,420,980, an increase as compared with August last year of $1,949,482. The receipts form the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $7,603,802; increase, $816,288.

Tobacco, $5,054,139; increase, $943,-017.

Fermented liquors, $7,745,786; increase, $701,124.

Oleomargarine, $175,492; increase, $44,138.

Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $321,290; decrease, $968,045.

Miscellaneous, $3,511,468; increase, $412,958.

During the last two months the receipts were $2,157,285 in excess of the corresponding months in 1898.

DEWEY HOME FUND.

Less Than Thirty Thousand Dollars Raised.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A final meeting of the Dewey National Home Fund committee was held at the office of the secretary of the treasury to-day. An account of stock was taken and plans perfected for closing the subscription before the arrival in New York of Admiral Dewey. The committee, composed of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Adjt. Gen. Corbin and United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, were all present. At the conclusion of the meeting the committee requested the Associated Press to publish the following:

"The Dewey National Home Fund committee has received contributions from about 20,000 citizens, representing every state and territory in the union. These aggregate $27,065, exclusive of the contributions received this morning. The fund should be increased to at least $50,000, to enable the committee to pur-

ALASKAN GOLD SEEKERS.

Hundreds Up North Who Cannot Pass the Winter There.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Gen. Shafter has sent to the War department a copy of a dispatch which he has received from Major P. H. Hay. It is dated Fort St. Michael, August 31st, and is as follows:

"I find at Anvil and along the beach, between 3,000 and 3,500 people. Fully 2,500 of these people will be compelled to leave there before the close of navigation, owing to lack of fuel and shelter. From all I can learn here there will be but three steamers here to return before the season closes. Unless the people can get away, there will be great suffering and probably loss of life, which I will be unable to ameliorate. As a rule all have plenty of money to pay their passage. I therefore suggest that the transportation companies be warned of the condition of affairs, and that the treasury department be asked to order cutters there as late as possible to meet any emergency."

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

Otis Will be Asked for Information in Regard to the Matter.

Washington, Sept. 22.—At the cabinet meeting to-day, the subject of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines was discussed at some length. It was decided to ask Gen. Otis for definite information as to what had been done, especially in regard to a particular complaint from the Chinese minister, that one ship load of Chinese had been stopped. Gen. Otis will be asked to give reasons why this action was taken.

A telegram from Gen. Otis relating to the occupation of churches by United States troops in the Philippines, was read and discussed. No orders will be sent to Gen. Otis on this topic, as it is regarded as a part of warfare to occupy churches.

The subject of postal matters in Cuba and Porto Rico was considered, and it was decided to reduce the rate in Porto Rico from five cents to two cents, allowing the same regulations to prevail as in Cuba.

REAPPOINTED.

Postmaster Who Served Gallantly in the Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Lieutenant George G. Jenni[illegible] has been re-appointed postmaster at [illegible]lark, S. D. He was originally appointed under the Cleveland administration and last year volunteered and went to the Philippines, making provision for the office during his absence. He now returns, and a new appointment being made necessary by the office becoming vacant. He was appointed as recognition of his army service.

Transports for Troops.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root received information to-day which gives assurance that enough ships can be secured to land all the troops in Manila by Christmas. Telegrams from San Francisco announce that the quartermaster has options on vessels there which will take the place of those being repaired on the Atlantic coast.

Extended to Porto Rico.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The postmaster general to-day issued an order extending the postage rates of the United States to Porto Rico. Under the order United States postage stamps shall be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Porto Rico.

Peace at Last.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The State department yesterday received a cable message from United States Consul Jenkins, at San Salvador, saying briefly that the state of siege has been removed and that peace prevails in the island.

To Go to Manila.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The War department has directed the transports Sikh and City of Rio to go to Portland, Ore., and take the Thirty-fifth volunteers to Manila.

President Proclaims.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the local Hawaiian officials are without power to transfer title to public lands in Hawaii pending legislation by Congress.

Cruiser Detroit.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The cruiser Detroit has reported her arrival at La Guayara, Venezuela, where she was sent to look after American interests in connection with the uprising in that republic.

Ensign Coleman Dead.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The navy department has received notice of the death in San Francisco of Ensign Noah T. Coleman.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
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REPLY TO BUSHNELL.

Secretary Gives Governor Information Concerning Hoon.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root has sent the following letter to Governor Bushnell, of Ohio:

"Your letter of Sept. 14, to the President, inclosing a letter from Lawrence F. Hoon, relating to his conviction by court-martial in the Philippine islands, has been referred to me for reply.

"I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch from General Otis by which you will see that the young man was regularly tried and convicted for attempting to secure promotion by means of a petition upon which he forged the names of six non-commissioned officers and privates of his company; that the trial was at the instance of his regimental commander, and that the sentence was approved by General Lawton."

War Department Order.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department has issued a general order in regard to the examination of officers of the volunteer army, an important provision of which is that vacancies of second lieutenants are to be filled by promotion from the ranks of the regiments in which they occur.

The Cruiser New Orleans.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Word has been received at the navy department that the cruiser New Orleans sailed from San Juan de Porto Rico yesterday for Santo Domingo, in compliance with instructions to look after American interests in that quarter.

TO BUY PALESTINE.

Jews Will Purchase the Holy Land From Turkey.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Leon Zolotkoff, the Chicago delegate to the third congress of the Order of Knights of Zion, held at Basle, Switzerland, declares Palestine will soon be owned and settled by Jews, and that the colonists will possess a government of their own under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Zolotkoff has just returned from the congress, where were assembled 300 delegates from all parts of the world, the United States being represented by nine. The object of the convention was to make plans to obtain possession of Palestine, that it may be colonized by the Jews. A committee was appointed at the congress to visit the sultan of Turkey and to obtain from him a charter to the land.

"We will buy the land from the sultan," said Mr. Zolotkoff, "and we will settle a colony of Jews there that will be able to live as they choose. Already we have formed a stock company capitalized at $10,000,000 with 2,000,000 shares. The company, which is called The Jewish Colonial Trust of London, has already sold 100,000 shares, 2,000 of which were purchased by Chicago Jews. Thirty industrial colonies comprised of 6,000 Jews have been formed, ready to enter Palestine as soon as it is purchased. We also appointed a committee to wait on the Czar of Russia, asking him to use his influence to have the Sultan grant us the territory."

There are several thousands members of the Order of Knights of Zion in Chicago. The society was formed in 1891.

DIAZ CAN'T COME.

Illness of His Wife Prevents His Trip to Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—President Diaz, of Mexico, will be unable to attend the fall festival ceremonies and the laying of the corner stone of the new postoffice building. Dispatches last night from the capital of the republic announced that the illness of Mrs. Diaz would render the attendance of the chief executive in Chicago impossible. The president has named as his representative Lic Ignacion Mariscal, the minister of foreign relations. He will be attended by the same suite as had been selected to accompany Mr. Diaz.

THE KEARSARGE.

She Makes Good Time on Her Official Trial Trip.

Rockport, Mass., Sept. 25.—The battleship Kearsarge started on her official trial off this point to-day, crossing the line at 10:26.40.

As the big battleship crossed the line under full headway, her bow pushed up an enormous volume of water, and great waves were thrown by her screws. She made good time, however, although the tide was against her and the wind nearly abeam.

The vessel passed the Potomac, the second mark-boat, 6.6 miles from the start, at 10:50:45, shore time, covering the distance in 24 minutes and 5 seconds. This shows a speed of 16.44 knots. From the shore, the third mark was indistinct, but the Kearsarge appeared to have it abeam at 11:14, having taken 23 minutes and 16 seconds on this leg, which would make her speed 17.03 knots per hour. These are selections of the course over which formerly the slowest time has been made.

At 11:24 the big ship was lost to view in the haze.

Rockport, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Kearsarge crossed the finish line at 2:47:10, having taken 4 hours 20 minutes 30 seconds for the run. An estimate, deducting 30 minutes for turning at Cape Porpoise, shows that she exceeded 17 knots by a fraction.

GOAT SERUM

Used With Success as a Cure for Insanity.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Times-Herald gives the following details of a case, in which goat's lymph cured insanity:

After having been pronounced "hopelessly insane" by expert alienists and so marked on the records of the Kankakee asylum, Irvin Fuller Bush, prominent in the social and business life of Joliet, is to-day at his home, with his mental faculties fully restored, keen and active both in mind and body, and ready to resume the management of his extensive business affairs.

Mr. Bush's case is already attracting attention in medical and scientific circles, and promises to become a worldwide sensation. Recovery from the form of insanity from which he suffered is rare, and in this instance the interest is increased by reason of the novelty of the treatment employed.

Mr. Bush was cured by injections of goat's lymph, a remedy first suggested by Dr. B. F. Roberts, a country physician in Missouri. A few months ago Dr. Roberts was comparatively unknown. He is now on his way to Europe, where he has been invited to tell the medical savants of the old country about the new form of treatment.

Enlisted Men Back.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The United States transport City of Para, arrived here to-day from Manila. She has on board members of the 23d United States infantry, 22nd infantry, 14th infantry, 3r artillery, 4th cavalry and 18th and 19th signal corps, who enlisted under general order No. 40, and who were known as volunteer regiments. All of the balance of the returning men enlisted in California. The vessel was boarded by the health officials, and the examination of the passengers was made.

JULIA GRANT.

She Is Now the Bride of Prince Cantacuzene.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 25.—The Episcopal marriage service, supplementing that of the Russian orthodox church, that was observed yesterday, which made Prince Cantacuzeni, Count Speransky, of Russia, and Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, husband and wife, was celebrated at All Saints' chapel here at noon to-day. The assembly of invited guests, notable for social and military distinction, made the ceremony one of the most brilliant ever witnessed at Newport.

The family and social connections of the bride gave to the wedding a military as well as a diplomatic character, and the little church in which it took place was bright with blue and gold, the bridegroom's uniform easily outshining those of the home guard. A large number of the Newport summer colony had delayed their departure to attend the wedding, which came as a climax to one of the gayest seasons ever known at this popular resort.

Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, officiated, but, in accordance with the laws of the state of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Emanuel church of this city, read that portion of the service which legally united the distinguished pair.

A reception followed the wedding ceremony, at the Palmer residence, and late this afternoon the prince and princess left for New York and St. Petersburg.

All Saints' chapel, which seats not quite 500, was filled an hour before the time set for the ceremony, and the guests, as they waited, viewed a wealth of decorations in green and white. The walls and ceiling of the chapel were hung with vines, wreaths and white flowers, while the entire altar rail was covered with white roses.

On the altar and chancel were suspended a large number of baskets filled with orchids, intermingled with a chime of snowy floral wedding bells. Large garlands of bride's rouses depended from the bells to two Italian columns forming a bower which almost hid from view the bridal party as it stood at the altar. The only music was that of the organ which gave out the notes of the "Lohengrin" wedding march as the procession entered the church doors. At the same time Bishop Potter and Dr. Porter, vested for the service, entered the chancel from the vestry followed by the prince and Honor Palmer, a cousin of the bride, who acted as best man by proxy for Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, who was unable to be present. The bridal procession included only Miss Grant and her escort and the ushers, as there were no bridesmaids nor any maid of honor. The ushers were: Potter Palmer, Jr., a cousin of the bride; Lockwood Honore, uncle of the bride; Captain Sartoris, a member of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff during the late war, and also a cousin of the bride; Robert L. Gerry, of New York; H. Roger Winthrop, of Newport, and John Prentiss, of New York.

Miss Grant was gowned in white. Her dress was severely cut, but of the richest white satin, with a small trail and veil. She carried a shower bouquet of Stephenotis and lilies of the valley, and wore the gifts of the bridegroom, a corsage ornament of diamonds and enamel, and rope of pearls. The prince, as he stepped down from the chancel to meet his bride, was attired in the full uniform of the Chevalier Garde, brilliant with red and gold.

At the chancel ushers separated, three passing to one side and three to the other, while the prince passed down to meet his bride.

The oral part of the service finished, the organ burst forth with the Mendelssohn wedding march, and the prince and princess led the way to the chapel door, followed by the ushers.

Among the congregation, besides the immediate family, were Mrs. U. S. Grant, the grandmother of the bride; H. H. Honore and W. C. Honore; Mrs. Sartoris, wife of Capt. Sartoris; Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles, and Lieut. Col. Michler, of Gen. Miles' staff; Major Gen. Merritt and Major Mott, of his staff; Adjutant General Corbin, Col. and Mrs. Hein, of West Point, former United States Minister Samuel Thayor, of Wisconsin; Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn, Chauncey M. Depew and many others.

The reception at the Potter Palmer residence was one of the largest ever held in Newport. The bridal couple received under an immense floral arch, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Potter Palmer standing on the right, while seated near was Mrs. U. S. Grant.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene arrived here today from Newport on the yacht Nareda. They went at once aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, on which they will start for Russia, the home of the prince.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALASKA.

It Struck Terror to the Fleeing Inhabitants.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 25.—Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, Rev. Sheldon Atkins, an agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat, under date of Sept. 17:

"The first shock was experienced on Sunday, Sept. 3, but being slight, caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were 52 distinct shocks, culminating at 3 p. m. in a shock so severe that people of Yakatat were hurled violently across their rooms, or outside they were thrown to the ground, while pictures from the walls, dishes and crockery crashed on the shelves, houses rocked and swayed and whirled, and the mission bell rang violently in the shaking church tower.

"Panic stricken, the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth, all the while creaking, rolling and running, they sought safety. Gaining the hills and looking seaward, they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water, 30 feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse that would engulf their village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force and around it the sea swirled like a great maelstrom. This saved the village from destruction. The tide would rise 10 feet in the space of four or five minutes and in an equally short time go down again. These sudden fluctuations were frequently repeated. Tents were pitched on the hills back of the village, and nearly the whole population is camping out, fearing that another tidal wave may come. From the 10th to the present there have been frequent shocks, one having occurred this forenoon.

Home Again.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The transport Valencia, which arrived from Manila yesterday with companies A, B, C, I and J, of the First Montana volunteers on board, was docked early to-day, and the soldiers disembarked and marched to the Presidio, where they went into camp. The men received a fine reception. The men were decorated with wreaths and flowers as they left the transport. The Montanas will remains in camp for several weeks before their muster out.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

No Intention of Prejudicing Right of Independence.

London, Sept. 26.—The officials of the foreign office last evening gave out the text of the letter to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, dated September 22. The British reply expressed regret that her majesty's offer No. 5, of September 8, had been refused, and says:

"The object her majesty's government had in view in the recent negotiations which can not admit of misapprehension, viz., to obtain such substantial and immediate representation for the outlanders as will enable them to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formerly promised them in 1881, and which her majesty intended to secure for them when she granted privileges of self-government to the Transvaal.

"No conditions less comprehensive than those contained in the telegram of September 8 can be relied on to effect this object. The refusal of the South African government to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does after four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of five years of extended agitation, makes it useless to further pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and the imperial government is now compelled to consider the situation afresh and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the government of South Africa.

"They will communicate the result of their deliberations in a later dispatch."

In a later communication, dated September 22, the imperial government takes up the charge of breach of faith insinuated by Secretary of State Reitz, September 16, "which we can not pass over in silence." Mr. Chamberlain then says:

"The proposals made by the South African republic in its letters of August 19 and 20 were not induced by suggestions given by the British agent from the state attorney, as claimed. On the contrary, the state attorney sounded the British agent, both in writing and in conversation, as to the condition on which the imperial government would waive the invitation to a joint inquiry, and the result of these communications was a proposition made by the Southm African government in these letters. It is impossible that the South African government could have had any doubt as to the imperial government's answer to the conditions named, and my reply was actually the same as the British agent has foreshadowed to the secretary, and therefore which the South African government must have anticipated in making the proposals.

"The imperial government also denies that its telegram of Septemebr 3 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to a joint commission of inquiry."

The imperial government then quotes the dispatch from South Africa of August 19 containing an alternative proposal identical with that which the imperial government is said to have substituted, and the communication proceeds as follows:

"The imperial government sees no ground for misapprehension on the part of the South African republic as its answer regarding suzerainty, as the imperial government said it would not press for the appointment of a joint commission of inquiry in view of the fact that such an inquiry would, in the opinion of the government of the South African republic, prejudice the right of full independence repeatedly recognized by the imperial government.

"As to the use of the English language in the volksraad the imperial government regards this as reasonable, and is astonished that the government of the South African republic should deem it unnecessary and make a point of denying that the government of the South African republic ever proposed the same to the British agent."

London, Sept. 26.—The general feeling including that of the pro-Boers, as indicated by articles in the afternoon newspapers to-day, is that the published dispatch of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, clears the way for peace if the Boers desire it. In any event, it is pointed out, it affords further delay, which in the case of Great Britain is certainly advantageous, as it gives time for the reinforcement of the garrisons at the Cape. The papers generally, however, express the hope that President Kruger will now see his way to meet Great Britain's views and the Westminster Gazette, which is not an anti-Boer paper, says:

"President Kruger and his advisers still have a chance of securing peace with independence."

In the meanwhile the dispatches of troops to South Africa proceeds uninterruptedly. Three field batteries arrived at Birkenhead to-day and will embark for Durban, Natal.

A cablegram from Cape Town says:

"Quantities of stores and ammunition are leaving here daily. The movement of troops to Natal is merely precautionary measure to secure the mines and is nowise in the nature of a menace. There are no imperial troops on the immediate border. Rumors of collisions should be received with caution."

A dispatch from Pretoria says that a Mauser rifle, in the hands of a burgher, who was practicing with it, burst recently and nearly killed him, with the result that a great number of burghers are gravely concerned. They assert that cartridges are worthless and are appealing to the government to revert to the Martini or investigate and remedy the grievances.

The Times has a dispatch from Johannesburg which asserts that the delay is creating the worst possible impression in the minds of the burghers, who tauntingly boast that while Great Britain deprecates delay upon the part of the Boers she intentionally and unnecessarily prolongs the controversy because she is afraid to follow up her own game of bluff with the argument of force.

Reports are heard on all sides of the eagerness of the Boers to start hostilities, and their postponement is said to be solely due to the restraining influence of Gen. Joubert.

It is added that it is believed this influence cannot be exerted much longer; there is a circumstantial rumor that Gen. Joubert has received imperative orders from the armed burghers that unless he is prepared to take the initiative within a brief period he must relinquish his command of the army. This is looked upon as instructive indication of Boer feeling.

London, Sept. 26.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the members of the Volksraad, believing that the British notes are intended to gain time for the concentration of troops, urge the government to adjourn the raad immediately and to send Great Britain a note declaring that further mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Trenches, earthworks and sand bag defenses are being erected in all the available approaches to the capital.

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ORANGE REPUBLIC.

England Awaits Action of Free State Raad.

London, Sept. 25.—Another week has opened with the Transvaal situation marking time. No news has yet been received of the delivery at Pretoria of the last British dispatch. The next big news will be the decision arrived at by the raad of the Orange Free state, whose secret deliberation is expected to close tomorrow, and it will come as a great surprise if the raad does not decline to link arms with the Transvaal.

Neither the jingoes nor the anti-war party are very proud of yesterday's affair on Trafalgar square, which proved nothing except that a mob is always "jingo."

A telegram dated from Calcutta announces the departure of the transport Seidhana for South Africa, and the last transport for the Cape leaves India tomorrow.

Cape Town, Sept. 25.—A great number of Johannesburg refugees are arriving here daily. The relief committee is paying every attention to those who are in need of assistance.

PINGREE CORRECTED.

Attorney General Griggs Stops a Democratic Lie.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Attorney General Griggs has written the following reply to a letter recently received from Governor Pingree, of Michigan:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. asking me to send you a copy of my 'opinion to the effect that under the constitution of the United States congress can not enact a law which would be effective in suppressing trusts, so-called.'

"In reply I beg to say that I have never rendered, either officially or unofficially, any opinion of this kind. On the contrary, this department has been engaged in bringing numerous suits in the United States courts under the Sherman act of July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' in several of which cases, notoriously that against the Trans-Missouri Freight association, 166 U. S., 290, and that against the Joint Traffic association, 157 U. S., 505, the result has been the suppression by decree of court of the offending agreement or association.

"You may possibly have reference to a letter of mine to a private citizen published several months ago in the newspapers, wherein I called attention to the fact that the only jurisdiction that congress has over combinations or contracts in restraint of trade, was in relation to those which directly affected interstate commerce. That this is true and that this is the full extent of the Sherman trust act, you will ascertain by reading the decision of the United States supreme court in the case of Hopkins vs. the United States, 171 U. S., 578, and the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight company, 156 U. S., 1.

"You are doubtless aware that it is not the right or function of the federal government to interfere with business transactions carried on within the several states, except upon some ground expressly authorized by the constitution. Congress can regulate directly that which we understand by 'interstate commerce,' but it has no power to regulate or control business or commerce carried on wholly within the limits of a state.

"I have called your attention to these matters, not because I assume that you are ignorant of them, for you doubtless understand them well, but only in order to explain to you that I have not given, and could not possibly have given, any opinion of the purport expressed in your letter."

FOR MILES AT SEA.

The Alaskan Earthquake's Effects Were Plainly Visible.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The earthquakes which shook up the Alaskan coast early in September made themselves felt miles at sea. Three vessels which have arrived from the northern salmon fisheries report experiencing most peculiar weather on Sunday, Sept. 3, the day of the first of the tremblers. Captain Charles Johnson, of the bark B. P. Cheney, which was at sea almost opposite Kodiak at the time of the disturbances, states that on Sept. 3 a heavy gale sprang up, the air being very sultry. The barometer fell rapidly, but in about 15 minutes the wind fell and the sea quited down. Captain Thompson, of the bark Nicholas Thayer, from Alaska, also noted the peculiar climatic conditions obtaining on Sept. 3. The L. J. Morse was likewise caught in the gale, which followed the upheaval along the north coast.

NEGRO PROBLEM.

Georgian Says Farming Should be Abandoned by Whites.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25.—Benjamin W. Hunt, one of the wealthiest planters of Putnam county, this state, publishes an article to-day, in which he advocates the practical abandonment of farming to the negro race and the adoption of mechanical and factory labor by the middle class whites as a means of livelihood. He looks on this method as a solution of the race difficulty, holding that as long as the whites in the country confine their operations to agriculture they will come in competition with the negro, who, Mr. Hunt says, is much better qualified for the heavy labor of farming than the superior race, and that as the negro inherently despises a white man who is not fairly wealthy the frequent clashes of the two races in the country are not surprising.

SIGSBEE'S SORROW.

His Daughter Ethel Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease.

New York, Sept. 26.—Captain Charles B. Sigsbee hurriedly left his vessel yesterday, the battleship Texas, which is at anchor with the rest of the fleet, and started for Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, having received a telegram from that place announcing that his daughter Ethel had died there suddenly of heart disease.

Russell Harrison Recovered.

Indianapolis, Sept. 25.—Friends here of Maj. Russell B. Harrison are overjoyed at news received yesterday from Gen. Wood's headquarters, near Santiago, to the effect that the major has nearly recovered from the severe attack of yellow fever under which he had been prostrated. He hopes soon to be able to take up his duties again.

Venerable Statesman Congratulated.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 22.—Congratulations, extended personally and by letter and telegraph, were showered on ex-Senator Sawyer to-day, on the occasion of the celebration of his 83d birthday. The venerable statesman, despite the fact that he has passed the four-score milestone of life's journey, enjoys mental and physical vigor.

Big Chicago Fire.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Fire yesterday did $275,000 damage to buildings in the stockyards district. There were 1,400 horses in the stables at the time the fire broke out, but none of them was injured.

Left Fort McPherson.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Section four of the 29th infantry left Fort McPherson, Atlanta, yesterday, for San Fransisco, with five officers and 210 men.

TORPEDO BOAT HOLLAND

Dives a Distance of One Mile With Ease.

Greenport, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The submarine torpedo boat Holland made a remarkably good showing during the practice run yesterday in Little Peconic bay. The new diving apparatus for operating the steering engines worked successfully, the boat getting under water and completely out of sight in quick time.

The trial was in sending the boat over a mile course submerged, at the end of which it came to the surface and the torpedo was discharged from the tube. The run under the water was made in about ten minutes, and the torpedo was successfully discharged from the tube, but, owing to what is thought to have been a disarrangement of some of the mechanism, the torpedo, instead of taking a straight course, took a downward turn, and the volume of muddy water sent up showed that it struck the bottom about 50 feet from the bow of the boat.

W. R. Eckert, consulting engineer for the Standard Electric company, of Chicago, and also for the Union iron works, of San Francisco, inspected the vessel and examined the machinery while she was running under water. He said:

"I am very much pleased with the exhibition, and am convinced that there is no trouble for the boat to do all that is claimed for it. I would rather be, and feel safer in the Holland boat when under water, than in the engine or firerooms of any of the fast torpedo boats. I consider her absolutely safe."

HISSED HIM DOWN.

And Jerry Simpson Had to Quit Speaking.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 23.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted off the platform here last evening, while addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. Mr. Simpson said: "I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Catholics took from them.

"A local paper has asked: 'Who is John Brown's soul marching with—Otis or Aguinaldo?' I believe John Brown's soul is marching with Aguinaldo."

Mr. Simpson said in substance that he would rather be with Aguinaldo than with General Otis.

An old soldier in the audience arose and said that the speech was drifting too much into politics. This was applauded and greeted with cries of "Throw him out," and "Kick him of the platform." Men and women arose and hissed, and the men kept crying "Put him out."

Simpson appealed to the crowd to sit down.

"I am coming to my peroration," he said, although he had spoken on fifteen minutes. Cries came: "Take your peroration to Aguinaldo."

Simpson attempted to go on, but no one could hear him.

The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Mr. Simpson left the platform. His retirement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Big New York Fire.

New York, Sept. 22.—Fire this morning destroyed the coal and kindling wood plant of Hencken & Willenbrock, occupying the block from 93d to 94th street on First avenue. The East Lumber Co., across the street on First avenue, was also badly damaged. The total loss will exceed $250,000.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Exports Are Favorable Without Any Exception.

New York, Sept. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says today:

The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has set many to look for signs of a reaction elsewhere. Such sings have been hard to find. It has been for months a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at the rates exceeding past consumption in any year, notwithstanding the general rise in prices. But the demand does not appear to abate, and the rise in prices continues.

A partial explanation is that scarcely any class of products directly consumed by individuals has advanced as much as the wages and employment of labor. With more hands at work more hours, and at 10 to 15 per cent higher wages, the gain in purchasing power has been quite beyond the rise of 4 per cent in boots and shoes this year, or 8 per cent in leather, 6.2 per cent in woolen goods or 10.9 per cent in wool, and even beyond the rise of 17 per cent in cotton goods, mainly due to the 13 per cent in cotton. But products used in manufacturing and transporting have advanced much more, because of the enormous increase in volume of business done, and an anticipated business for the future. Higher prices cause shrinking demand, other things being equal, but this year other things are not equal.

Wheat exports fall a little below last year's, but in three weeks, flour included, have been 8,656,877 busheis from Atlantic ports against 9,203,281 last year, and 1,021,298 from Pacific ports, against 907,561 last year. But western receipts have been 21,759,852 bushels, against 23,029,349 last year. And even more impressive are the receipts of 18,515,932 bushels of corn, against 11,177,483 last year, and the exports of 9,201,427 bushels, against 5,943,966 last year. Prices moved little either way until Friday, when a sharp advance made week's gain 1¼. Further government reports have been so far credited abroad that cotton has risen to 6.62 cents, but it comes forward more freely than in years heretofore.

When men pay $3 to $5 per ton more than the latest quoted price for iron products in order to get early deliveries, it is because delay is threatened on works or railroads or bridges, vessels or machinery, promising a net profit many times the cost of a small fraction of the material. In such circumstances, as in much of the reconstruction and expansion now going on, present cost counts for little compared with the earning power of the finished product in a time like this. Bessemer and anthracite pig are unchanged, grey forge at Pittsburg, and Chicago and Southern iron are higher, bars $2 per ton higher, and plates $3 per ton, and rails $1 per ton. Most of the business is for next year, with premiums paid for more speedy delivery.

SHOULD HOLD CORN.

Kansas Secretary of Agriculture Gives Some Good Advice.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 26.—Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, is urging the farmers to hold their surplus corn. He has sent out this appeal:

"There has never been a season of unusual production and low prices for corn which was not in the near future followed by one of comparative scarcity, with prices correspondingly high, and there is no sufficient reason for believing this so far unvarying rule is likely to be changed for the present occasion.

"The moral of this is that Kansas farmers should market as grain no more of their present crop than is necessary. They would rightly have considered themselves favored and mightily prosperous with a yield less by 100,000,000 bushels than they have now.

"If they were to hold, as they could do very comfortably, this extra 100,000,000 bushels in substantial, ratproof cribs on the farm for a year or more, it would not only relieve to that extent the downward pressure of a glut on the market, and help to steady and firm prices on the remainder, but would make the grower instead of the speculators, masters of the situation when prices advance or there is another shortage."

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Sept. 26, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Wheat has been active most of the time during the past week, and prices have advanced 1½ to 2¾c. There has been a good demand from millers. Northwestern receipts have been comparatively light. Corn has been fairly firm and has worked up fully a cent. There is talk of a squeeze in September wheat and corn at Chicago. Clover seed receipts have been good, but better prices brought out much old seed. Prices have advanced 50 to 80 cents a bushel.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened easier to-day, but the markets strengthened on higher Liverpool, light Northwestern receipts — 929 cars, against 1,716 cars corresponding day last year—and foreigners buying on reported unfavorable news from Argentina. September was nervous on talk of a squeeze in that month. There was irregularity in prices during the day. Toward the close there was a weaker feeling, and on concluding sales the markets tended down. Trade was well extended in the December futures.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Dec.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Toledo	74⅞	75	74⅝	74⅝
Chicago	73⅝	73⅞	73	73
New York	77⅛-⅜	77⅝	76⅜b	76⅝b
St. Louis	73½	73⅝	73⅜	73@⅛
Minneapolis	69⅜	69⅜-¾	69	69
Duluth	70⅜b	70⅜b	69⅞b	69⅞b

At Chicago September wheat opened at 74⅜c; high, 75⅛c; low and close, 74c; May, 75⅝c; high, 76c; low, 75⅛c; close, 75⅛c. At New York May wheat opened at 80⅜c; close, 79⅝c b. At St. Louis May wheat opened at 77⅛c asked; close, 76@76⅛c asked. At Minneapolis September wheat opened at 68⅝c bid; close, 68⅛c.

Corn worked with wheat, opening easy, firming, and tending down at the close, except September at Chicago, which was steadier. At Chicago September corn opened at 35c, high 35c, low 34c, close 34⅛c; December, 30⅜c, high 30⅜c, low and close 30c; May, 30⅝c, close 30⅛c. At New York December corn opened at 37⅛c bid, rose to 37⅛c, close 37c bid; May, 36⅝c bid, close 36c bid. Trade rather dull.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 407,900 bushels; corn, 947,000 bushels.

Liverpool closed: September ⅝d higher, March ⅛d higher than yesterday.

Paris wheat 10 centimes lower; corn, 5 centimes lower.

Antwerp wheat 1⅛ centimes higher.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat, increase, 3,346,000 bushels; increase last year, 2,416,-000 bushels. Corn, increase, 80,000 bushels, against 1,276,000 same week a year ago. Oats, decrease, 280,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,047,000 bushels.

Bradstreet's world's visible since September 1 has increased 17,000,000 bushels, against 6,500,000 same time last year.

Total wheat and flour clearances, 526,000 bushels; corn, 947,000 bushels.

Primary receipts of wheat, 1,196,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,727,000 bushels; shipments, 527,000 bushels; same time last year, 656,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 1,329,000 bushels; same time last year, 617,000 bushels; shipments, 844,000 bushels; same time last year, 632,000 bushels.

September oats at Chicago, 23c; high, 23⅛c; low, 22⅞c; close, 22⅞c. December, 22⅝c; high, 23c; low and close, 22⅝c. May, 23⅞c; high, 24⅛c; low and close, 23⅞c.

Pork at Chicago—For October, $8.12; high, $8.20; low, $8.27; close, $8.32.

Lard—For October at Chicago, $5.32; high, $5.37; low, $5.32; close, $5.36. December, $5.40; high, $5.45; low, $5.40; close, $5.42.

Puts on December wheat at Chicago—72⅝c bid; calls, 73⅛c open and 72⅝c asked close. Puts on December corn, 30@30⅛c; calls, 30⅝c.

Dispatch to Cronenberg: There are rumors that the Russian government is about to issue a report showing that the wheat and rye crops are fair to good, except in the doughty southern regions.

The Bulletin Des Halles estimates the world's wheat crop at 2,440,000,000 bushels, against 2,728,000,000 bushels last year, and European requirements at 430,000,000 bushels compared with 380,000,000 bushels in 1898.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Weak.

Cash wheat unchanged; December ⅝c off and May ⅛c decline at the local exchange as compared with yesterday. Trade active for December. Prices closed weak.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 71⅛c; close, 71⅛c; No. 3 soft red, 70c; close, 69⅝c.

September wheat, 71⅛c; December, 74⅛@75c and close 74⅝c; May, 78⅛c, 78⅝c and close, 78c.

Corn—Dull, Easy.

Corn was dull but easy at yesterday's figures. No. 2 mixed corn, 35⅛c; No. 3 35c; No. 4, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 2 white, 36⅛c; No. 3 white, 36c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 2 mixed May, 25c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23c.

Rye dull, firm; No. 2, 59c bid.

Clover seed active and higher and 25@47⅛c up. Prime, old, cash, $4.65; close, $4.85; new, do., cash and October, $5.50; close, $5.75; March, $5.25; close, $5.45; No. 2 seed, $4.25@4.20. Receipts, 1,320 bags; shipments, 550.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a very fair trade this morning. Butter firm and in good demand for best. Eggs firm. Vegetables in ample supply and steadier. Dressed meats steady but firm. Poultry steady, stock fair.

Butter—Creamery, 24c; dairy, 16@17c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17c.

Vegetables—Corn, doz., 8c; tomatoes, bu., 40@50c; apples, bu., 40@60c; onions, bu., 35c; carrots, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 40@50c; beets, bu., 30c; potatoes, bu., 45@50c; lettuce, lb., 8c; cabbages, doz., 30@60c; cucumbers, per 100, 20@30c; radishes, doz., 10c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jerseys, $2.00@2.75; Virginia, $1.60; mangoes, bu., 25c; celery, dozen stalks, 20@35c; parsnips, bu., 5c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $5.00.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9½c; No. 2, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 12@15c; old fowls, 10@12c.

Fruits—Peaches, bu., $2.25@3.75; pears, bu., 85c@$1.10; apples, bu., 40@60c; cranberries, bu., $2.00@2.25, or 8c per quart; grapes, dozen baskets, $1.25@1.50; lemons, box, $4.50@5.50; oranges, box, $[illegible].

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.70; beef, lb., 6⅛@8⅛c; calves, lb., 9c; mutton, lb., 7@8c; lambs, lb., 8@9c.

Cut Meats—Hogs, dressed, per 100 lbs., $6.75; beef, per lb., 7@9c; calves, lb., 8⅛@9c; mutton, lb., 7@8⅛c; lambs, lb., 9@11c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 44c; boiled, 46c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8⅛c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 6c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@22c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop feed, $16; No. 2 chop feed, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Turpentine, per gallon, 55c.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Provisions were inactive and steady. Longs were inclined to realize, but the light offerings were well taken and prices were well maintained. January pork opened 2½c higher at $9.77½, sold at $9.75 and reacted to the opening price. January lard opened unchanged at $5.52½ and advanced to $5.55. January ribs opened 5⅛c lower at $5.10, and advanced to $5.12½.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Sept. 26.—Butter—Receipts, 9,736 packages; market steady; western creamery, 17@22c; June creamery, 19@22c; factory, 13½@15½c. Cheese — Receipts, 7,236 packages; market firm; large white, 11c; small white, 11⅛@11½c; large colored, 11⅛c; small colored, 11⅛c. Eggs—Receipts 10,875 packages; market steady; western ungraded at mark, 13@18c. Sugar—Raw nominal; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined dull. Coffee dull.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Close: Wheat—Sept., 74c; Dec., 73c; May, 75⅛c. Corn—Sept., 34⅛c; Oct., 31⅛c; Dec., 30c; Jan., 29⅛c; May, 30⅛@30⅛c. Oats—Sept., 22⅞c; Dec., 22⅝c; May, 22⅞c. Pork—Sept., $8.17; Oct., $8.17; Dec., $8.32; Jan. $9.75. Lard—Sept., $5.35; Oct., $5.35@5.37; Dec., $5.42@5.45; Jan., $5.55@5.57. Ribs—Sept., $5.15; Oct., $5.15; Dec., $5.05@5.07; Jan., $5.10. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.12; S. W., $1.11; Sept., $1.11; Oct., $1.08½; Dec., $1.07⅛.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 21,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 30,000; left over, 3,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $4.40@4.80; good heavy, $4.40@4.75; rough heavy, $4.15@4.25; light, $4.45@4.85. Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]000; market slow; beeves, $4.60@6.40; cows and heifers, $1.70@5.00; Texas steers, $3.25@[illegible].25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.90.

Detroit, Sept. 26.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@[illegible].00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.25; canners' cows, $1.50@[illegible].50; stockers and feeders, dull at $3.00@[illegible].00; milch cows, active at $25@50; calves, quiet at $5.00@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Market dull and lower; prime lambs, $4.50@5.00; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $1.50@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.60@4.70; Yorkers, $4.50@4.60; pigs, $4.25@4.35; roughs, $3.00@3.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26.—(Elrick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 15 cars, market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market steady; pigs, $4.00@4.75; Yorkers, $4.80@4.90; mediums and heavy, $4.90@4.95. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10 cars; market dull and slow; good to choice spring lambs, $5.25@5.50; fair to good, $5.00@5.25; culls and common, $3.75@4.25. Sheep market steady; mixed sheep, $4.25@4.50; culls and common, $2.25@3.00; choice yearlings, $4.50@4.75. Calves—Market steady.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Sept. 26.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market active and steady at yesterday's closing prices; Yorkers, $4.85; mediums, $4.80; pigs, $4.50@4.75; stags and roughs, $3.00@4.00; trade closing about steady.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Sept. 26.—The whole market showed losses at the opening which were greatest in the case of the industrials. The declines in the railroads did not exceed ½, but extended from a point to over 2 points in Manhattan, American Tobacco, Brooklyn Transit, Continental Tobacco, Tennessee Coal, American Steel & Wire, Federal Steel and Rubber preferred. New York Air Brake slumped 7½ points.

Liquidation increased in the specialties and Metropolitan Street Railway reacted 3½ and Tennessee Coal sold at 114. Offerings diminished toward 11 o'clock, and a recovery followed which was aided by a large demand for Brooklyn Transit. This stock rallied 1⅛, Metropolitan Street Railway 2½ and other active specialties materially.

The recovery was arrested by a rise in call money to 10 per cent. Renewed selling forced prices generally lower, particularly in Sugar, Manhattan and St. Paul. The market was dull by contrast with recent dealings. Some improvement in values was discernable by midday, but there were no striking variations. Sales to noon 249,936. Bonds yielded on light offerings.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, No. 1 Arcade, Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Steel Wire	49	50	49	50
Am. Sugar	141½	142⅞	140⅝	141⅞
Am. Tobacco	117½	118	115⅝	117⅛
Atchison, com.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜
Atchison, pfd.	61⅝	62⅛	61½	62
Brooklyn R. T.	87⅝	88⅝	87⅛	88⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	55	55	55	55
C. B. & Q.	129⅝	130	128⅝	129⅝
*Chesp. & Ohio	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
Con. Tobacco	41	42⅛	40⅞	42
Federal Steel, com.	52⅜	53	51⅜	53
Federal Steel, pfd.	77	77⅝	77	77⅝
Great Western	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Jersey Central	119	119	118⅜	119
Kansas & Texas pfd	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Lead	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
Leather, pfd.	78⅝	79	78	78⅝
Louisville & Nashv.	78	78⅝	77⅛	77⅞
Manhattan	107	108	106⅝	107⅝
Missouri Pacific	43⅝	44⅝	43⅜	44
North. Pacific, com.	52⅝	52⅝	52	52⅝
North. Pacific, pfd.	75	75	74½	74⅝
New York Central	134⅜	....	....	134⅜
Pacific Mail	40⅜	....	....	40⅜
People's Gas	109⅝	109⅝	108⅝	109⅜
Rock Island	112⅜	113	112	112⅜
St. Paul	126⅝	126⅝	126	126⅝
South. Ry., pfd.	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞
South. Pacific	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	115	115½	114⅛	114⅛
Union Pacific, com.	44	44	43⅝	43⅝
Union Pacific, pfd.	76	76⅝	76	76⅝
Wabash, pfd.	21⅛	....	....	21⅛
Western Union	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝

* Ex-Div., 1 per cent.

New York, Sept. 26.—Money on call strong at 7@10 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at $4.85⅝@4.85¾ for demand and at $4.81⅝@4.82 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83 and $4.86½c. Commercial bills, $4.81@4.81½. Silver certificates, 59@59½c. Bar silver, 58⅛c. Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Sept. 26.	Sept. 19.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	130	129⅝
U. S. 4's (new) registered	130	[illegible]
U. S. 5's coupons	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 5's registered	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	113	111⅝
U. S. 4's (old) registered	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 2's registered	100½	100½
U. S. 3's coupons	108⅜	[illegible]
U. S. 3's registered	108⅝	108⅝

Trade.

There was a continuance of this week of the active trade reported last week. Prices of all manufactured products held well up.

The Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.65
Scio	1.60
Pennsylvania	1.59
Barnesville	1.40
Corning	1.33
New Castle	1.25
North Lima	1.07
South Lima	1.02
Indiana	1.02

The Cotton Market.

New York, Sept. 26.—The cotton market opened steady in tone with prices unchanged to 8 points higher and followed a varied course all forenoon. Trading was heavy and the market excited.

First sales were at last night's prices. Bull courage soon returned, and buying started with renewed vigor. The result was a marked stiffening of prices, March advancing to $6.77 or 8 points above yesterday's close, before the call adjourned. The unusual profits at hand subsequently tempted heavy realizing and the market slowly gave way to this pressure, late unfavorable cables aiding in forcing prices off. Commission houses, southern and spinners buying soon reinstated values, after which the ups and downs of the market were within a narrower range. Sentiment in spite of the 60 point advance sustained since the upward movement started was still strongly bullish. Commission brokers were loaded down with orders. But one construction could be placed on news from the cotton belt.

Futures opened steady at the advance. October, $6.40; November, $6.42; December, $6.60; January, $6.66; February, $6.71; March, $6.76; April, $6.78; May, $6.81; June, $6.82; July, $6.83; August, $6.85.

Spot cotton firm with a good demand; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling gulf, 6⅞c. There were buyers rather than sellers at these quotations.

Cotton spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling gulf, 7c; sales, 355 bales.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Sept. 25.—Sales were again heavy, with a marked improvement in quality. The market has been satisfactory for both burley and dark tobacco. Official quotations are:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$4.50@5.50
Trash (sound)	5.50@6.50
Common lugs	6.50@7.00
Medium lugs	7.00@7.50
Good lugs	7.50@8.00
Common leaf (short)	7.00@8.00
Common leaf	8.00@9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@12.00
Good leaf	12.00@15.00
Fine and selections	15.00@22.00

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$5.50@6.50
Trash (sound)	6.50@7.00
Common lugs	7.00@8.00
Medium lugs	8.00@8.50
Good lugs	8.50@9.50
Common leaf (short)	7.50@8.50
Common leaf	8.50@9.50
Medium leaf	9.50@12.50
Good leaf	12.50@15.00
Fine and selections	15.00@23.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.50@3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@3.25
Common lugs	3.25@3.75
Medium lugs	3.75@4.50
Good lugs	4.50@5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@5.50
Common leaf	5.50@6.25
Medium leaf	6.25@7.25
Good leaf	7.25@9.50
Fine and selections	20.00

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "The market has been more active, with sales of 13,443,600 pounds at the three chief cities, 12,427,500 being domestic, and prices are stronger, owing to the advance of 10 per cent or more in London sales. But Coates Brothers report transactions still within their former quotations, though the tone is improved by large manufacturing inquiries. Holders are evidently disposed to wait for the better prices which the London sales seem to promise."

From Bradstreet's: "The market shows good activity, with more speculative business apparent. The London auction sale opened September 19 with prices about 10 per cent higher on crossbreds and 10@15 per cent higher on fine merinos. This has started values on this side and dealers are ready to buy any lots that appear to be below the market. Sales in Boston for the week were in excess of 10,000,000 lbs., including about 400,000 lbs. foreign. Of this wool sold about 7,000,000 lbs. were of territory, Oregon and California grades, 1,000,000 lbs. unwashed fleeces, 1,500,000 lbs. pulled and about 500,000 pounds scoured. Good lines of territory fine medium and fine wools are quotable on the scoured basis of 52@55 cents, with good staple wools at 55@58 cents. The latter are wanted, and some sales have been made on the basis of 58@60 cents. Fleeces are held firm, while pulled wools are in better call. B supers being very strong in price. Carpet wools are steady, but quiet."